THE DAILY GAZETTE:

PUBLISHED BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,

Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

F. B. PENNIMAN. JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

By mail, per year.....$ 8.00
Delivered by carriers, per week..... 15

REMOVED.

GAZETTE

Has Removed to The

NEW BUILDING,

Cor. 6th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

STATE ITEMS.

LORETTO has the dyptheria badly.

BASE ball is reviving in the interior.

MONTGOMERY wants a new poor house.

IT cost a New York dog $400 to bite a little girl.

AN otter was captured last week near Waynesburg.

A PAIR of Mercer county steers weigh together 6850 pounds.

THERE are only three prisoners in the Lawrence county jail.

FARM LABORERS in Chester county have had their wages materially cut down.

THE Allentown water works cost $104,000 and yield a net annual profit of $11,000.

A LITTLE boy was strangled by some enterprising comrades who were playing hanging.

A HUNTINGDON negro refused to take food or medicine while sick. He went under the sod.

THE Delaware fishermen are all ready for the shad season, and shad have already begun to run.

A DISEASE similar to the whooping cough is sending many little ones to heaven in Huntingdon county.

UNIONTOWN has 63 widows, 30 old batchelors, 20 widowers and any quantity of pretty maidens and clever young men.

THERE is a man confined at the Allentown jail who has read the Bible through twenty-three times during the last two years.

A BULL attempted to butt a locomotive off the track of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, the other day, and he died in the attempt.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY has very generously increased the School Superintendent's salary fifty cents per year, making it $800.50.

JOHN CAMES, the present court crier of Berks county, if he lives until the first of April, will have occupied the position fifty years.

ALBERT CURRAN, of Hollidaysburg, a brakeman on a freight train, between Altoona and Harrisburg, had his leg broken the other day.

A YOUNG MAN in Eldred township, Warren county, drank a pint of forty rod whisky at one swallow. He won't drink any more—he's dead.

IT is said that Hon. H. C. Johnson, of Meadville, has been tendered a United States Judgeship in Colorado, but declines the appointment.

LAST week, in Greene county, James Barnes, of Carmichaels, aged eighty-two, and Mrs. Lantz, of Dotysburg, aged sixty-five, were married.

THE lumber dealers of Clearfield have lost $50,000 by the failures of Eagle & Co., Chesapeake City, Maryland, and an equal amount from the failure of R. Wainwright & Bro., of Philadelphia.

THE Forest *Republican* states that Mr. E. Clapp, of President, has been offered $200,000 for two hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Tionesta, upon which a seventy barrel oil well was struck last week.

INFORMATION is wanted of Mary Isabel Moore, formerly living in the family of Boyd Crumine, Esq., of Washington, Pa. She left there suddenly on the 14th of last December, and has not since been heard of.

FARM HANDS are scarce in Bucks county, and the prevailing rates by the year range between $200 and $300 with board furnished. By the month for summer work men get from $20 to $25 with board.

MRS. MARY ZOLLER, one of the oldest residents of the vicinity of Potstown, died in Potsgrove township on Thursday last, in her 92d year. Her husband, George Zoller, died about four years ago, aged 96 years.

A LITTLE CHILD of Ebensburg has been dead for nearly a week and yet the body is warm and life-like. Physicians pronounce the child dead, but of course the funeral will be de'ayed until the matter is beyond doubt.

MRS. SHUGART, the poisoner of her husband, in Butler county, who was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be executed, has been placed in Dixmont, a jury having decided that she was insane.

NEW YORK papers give an account of a man in Queen's county, in that State, who was seized with hydrophobia, and "becoming impossible to relieve him, "*it was found necessary to cause his death by smothering him between feather beds.*"

ON last Saturday Mr. Geo. Howser, of Kittanning township, while riding with his daughter in a buggy, remarked to her that the buggy was upsetting, and then fell therefrom dead. Heart disease, we understand, was the cause of his sudden death.

AT a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society at Harrisburg, it was resolved that the next State Fair be held on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of September next. The place for holding the Fair has not yet been designated.

ALBERT L. TYSON, foreman of the Philadelphia *Press* office, died this week of inflammation of the heart. He was formerly foreman of the Washington *Chronicle*, and for the past seven or eight years he has been foreman of the Philadelphia *Press*. He served his apprenticeship in the old *Jefferson Democrat* office, of Reading. Mr. Tyson was 42 years of age.

ONE of the identical old sea biscuits from the barrel which a company of hungry soldiers rejected on the ground that they were marked "B. C," is in the possession of Henry Jordan, of Erie. It was manufactured in Baltimore in 1836, and apparently is good for a century or two more. A knife makes no more impression on it than it would on a brick.

THE Pottsville *Miner's Journal* reports that a horrible accident occurred at the Koh-i-noor Colliery of R. Heckscher & Co., Shenandoah City, Tuesday morning, which resulted in the death of four men. The men went down the shaft a distance of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet, to work in the morning. The water from the pump, which it seems was leaking badly, splashed over them extinguishing their lights, when the men, six in all, again got into the huge bucket for the purpose of going up, and when about sixty feet on their way, from the whirling of the bucket, it is supposed, the men became dizzy and four of the number, named Edwin Evans, Henry Champion, Wilhelim Zimmersman and Abel Ebb, let loose and were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft. Two of the men were instantly killed and the other two expired shortly after being brought to the top of the shaft. Two of the men are Germans, one an Englishman and the other a Welshman. The two remaining men clung to the bucket and reached the top of the shaft in safety. An inquest was held in the afternoon and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts—exonerating the engineer and all others from blame.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870. NO. 78.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: Protesting Against the Proposed Air Line Through the State—Bill Concerning Sinking Fund, Payment of Interest and Purchase of Loans Passed—Pension Commissioner—The Responsibility for Non-reform in Treasury. HOUSE: Sharp Practice in Legislation—Variety of Bills Considered and Disposed Of.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 31, 1870.

SENATE.

THE AIR LINE ROAD.

The joint resolution protesting against the passage by Congress of the bill for an air line railroad through Pennsylvania from Washington to New York, was reported favorably.

THE SINKING FUND, &C.

Mr. BILLINGFELT, from the Committee on Finance, reported a communication from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with a bill providing substantially, first, that hereafter whenever the receipts of the State Treasury, exclusive of the sinking fund, shall not be sufficient to pay the current and ordinary expenses of the government, it shall be lawful for the State Treasurer to devote such funds as may be in the sinking fund, other than those placed there by the Constitution, to the payment of such expenses; second, that the State Treasurer shall conform to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, requiring the payment of interest on the State debt contracted prior to 1862 in gold, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the laws of Pennsylvania to the contrary notwithstanding; third, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be required to purchase for redemption such amounts of State loans or certificates of indebtedness as the condition of the sinking fund may justify, purchasing such loans as first fall due as far as practicable. Passed finally—yeas 26, nays 2, namely, Messrs. Davis and Howarter.

PENSION COMMISSIONER.

A bill from the House was reported favorably, creating Thomas Nicholson Commissioner of Pensions at a salary of $3,000, with amendments reducing the salary to $2,000 and the term to one year.

UNPATENTED LANDS.

The bill staying proceedings against unpatented lands was passed.

BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. RUTAN: Supplement to the election laws and providing for the protection of colored voters.

Mr. LOWRY: Resolutions to abolish the Military Academy at West Point and Naval Academy at Annapolis, and substitute in lieu thereof a system of military and naval education at various agricultural colleges and public high schools. Asking Congress to do so.

Mr. RUTAN: Incorporating Block House Iron Mining Roadway Company, Beaver county. Passed.

Mr. NAGLE: Authorizing railroad companies to give voting power to bond holders.

WHERE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

Mr. RUTAN offered a resolution fixing the special session this evening to consider the Treasury bill. He believed the people of the whole Commonwealth demanded prompt action on this question, and while it was evident to him no bill could pass, he wanted the responsibility to rest where it belonged. The resolution was defeated, the Democrats voting nay and the Republicans aye.

Mr. BILLINGFELT voted no, because he wanted to be present at the discussion, but would necessarily be absent to-night on joint conference on the Appropriation bill.

Mr. WHITE then moved a special session for Monday night. Agreed to.

STEAM POWER ON PASSENGER RAILWAY.

Mr. HOWARD called up the House bill authorizing the Citizens Passenger Railway to use steam. Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SHARP PRACTICE.

Mr. ELLIOTT read a concurrent resolution that the transcribing clerk return to the House the bill relating to the cleaning of streets and market houses in Philadelphia, representing that the bill was placed in the hands of the Senate in a different shape from that to which it passed the House.

The SPEAKER remarked that it was becoming a common thing to make such charges.

Mr. ELLIOTT said the charges were nevertheless true.

The resolution was agreed to.

NOT RECONSIDERED.

Mr. BROWN moved to reconsider the bill to incorporate the Bear Creek Oil and Pipe Company. Disagreed to.

BILL PASSED.

The bill relative to appeals from the Supreme Court passed.

POSTPONED.

The bill exempting personal property of feeble minded and idiotic persons from taxation, if not exceeding $2,000, was postponed.

Mr. STONE called up the bill to provide for a geological survey of the State. Postponed.

The bill from the Senate authorizing the Judges of civil courts to commit or hold to bail persons guilty of perjury in cases tried before them, was also postponed.

DEFEATED.

The bill from the Senate changing the punishment of Sunday liquor selling from fine *and* imprisonment to fine *or* imprisonment, was defeated.

The bill from the Senate taxing foreign insurance companies three and half per cent. in lieu of the $500 annual license fee, was defeated.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. McCREARY offered resolutions relative to the death of General Thomas. Passed unanimously.

PASSED.

The supplement to the act creating a Board of Erection of a City Hall in Pittsburgh was passed.

The supplement for the Peoples Passenger Railway, Pittsburgh, was passed.

KILLED.

Mr. BROWN had the Allegheny Timber Inspector bill indefinitely postponed and killed.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Remains of General Thomas Forwarded East—Meeting of Military and Naval Officers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The remains of General Thomas, under the escort of Colonel Willard, a commissioned officer and thirteen men, were forwarded East this morning. Minute guns were fired on the departure of the body for Oakland.

After the impressive funeral ceremonies at the Lick House, yesterday, Bishop Kip officiating, a meeting of military and naval officers of this city was held, Chairman General Allen. Commodore Middleton was instructed to address a letter to Mrs. Thomas, expressing the deep regret of the army and navy on this coast at the death of the General, and conveying in behalf of the officers sincere condolence in her affliction. It was also decided that the officers individually and informally should attend the remains from San Francisco to Oakland.

Arrangements are perfected by which the body goes direct to Troy, N. Y., over the following roads: Central and Union Pacific, Burlington and Missouri, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and New York Central.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Texas Senators Sworn In—Proposed Survey of James and Kanawha Rivers and Tributaries—The Case of Senator Elect Ames. HOUSE: Admission of Texas Representatives—An Undignified, Disgraceful Wrangle Over One of Them—General Debate on the Tariff Bill Closed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1870.

SENATE.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the journal a discussion ensued in regard to the correction thereof, proposed by Mr. TRUMBULL, so as to show that he had moved to open the doors to have the President's message, relative to the Fifteenth Amendment, read in open session.

Mr. DRAKE presented the credentials of Morgan C. Hamilton and J. W. Flanagan as Senators elect from Texas, the former for the term ending March 4th, 1871, and the latter for the term ending March 4th, 1875. He asked that the gentlemen be sworn into office.

The credentials were read at the request of Mr. THURMAN, and the Senators took the oath and seats on the Republican side of the Senate.

The House joint resolution of sympathy and respect for the memory of Gen. Thomas was passed.

Mr. SCOTT presented a memorial from the citizens of Allegheny county, Pa., for an entire abrogation of the income tax.

The bill allowing retired army officers to be assigned to duty at Soldiers' Homes was passed.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Australia. Referred.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to establish a national institute of arts and sciences in Washington.

Mr. WILLEY offered a resolution directing inquiry by the Committee on Commerce into the expediency of causing a survey and examination, under the direction of the Engineer Department, of the line of water communication between the tide water on the James river and the Ohio river at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, by way of the James and Kanawha rivers and tributaries, with the view to ascertaining the practicability and utility of such water communication as may be required for the transportation of military supplies in time of war and the commercial necessities of the Mississippi valley, with liberty to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill granting lands to the Kansas City and Memphis Railroad Company.

At one o'clock the case of General Ames, as Senator elect from Mississippi, came up in order, and Mr. VICKERS argued that the alleged declaration by General Ames to become a citizen of Mississippi did not amount to anything, as no voluntary act on his part could be shown to make the intention valid.

Adjourned without action.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill reported yesterday by Mr. Arnell, from the Committee on Education and Labor, relative to the Bureau of Education and discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau, was taken up.

Mr. McNEELEY, member same Committee, opposed the bill. He estimated that the manager of the Freedmen's Bureau had made a nice property speculation with the funds of the Bureau, that the House had constantly refused to adopt a resolution offered by Mr. Loughridge, requiring an accounting of the disposal of the funds, and charged that the real object of the bill was to cover up the Freedmen's Bureau and let it rest from any examination by confounding it with the Bureau of Education.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Dockery, Shanks, Axtell, Hoar and other members till the close of the morning hour, when, discussion being closed,

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to lay it on the table.

Rejected—63 against 92, and the bill went over till the next morning hour.

Mr. PAINE, from Election Committee, reported the credentials of members elect from Texas were regular and that they were *prima facie* entitled to seats.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., was opposed to the swearing of Mr. Connor, one of the members elect, and read to the House various affidavits accusing him of whipping negro soldiers while he was a captain in the United States army, and of having boasted that he bribed a negro to swear falsely before the military commission which tried him.

Mr. VAN TRUMP asked whether the affidavits were *ex parte*.

Mr. BUTLER admitted they were.

Mr. VAN TRUMP submitted they should not be used to affect the judgment of the House.

Mr. SHANKS moved to refer the charges against Mr. Connor to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. STEVENSON, member of the Committee on Elections, defended the report of the Committee and charged that the objection made to Mr. Connor was that he advised the delegation was a Democrat—a bad Texan boy. That might be all true. He did not expect to see any very high specimen of Christian gentlemen sent up here from Texas, but what had they to do with that. How did that affect the Democrat's right to a seat. The member from Massachusetts, who charged that person, on affidavits, with subornation of perjury, had himself defended a member of the House for a greater crime. It was his judgment a farce and worse. It was a base partisan proceeding and as such he denounced it. "Good for you," from a Democratic member.)

Mr. ROSCOE denounced the proceeding against Mr. Connor as most preposterous. He was a native of Indiana, had entered the army and served continuously until the close of the war, and then had been appointed captain in the regular army, in which he had served until the time he had accepted the nomination as a candidate for Congress in Texas. Against his loyalty the breath of suspicion could not be brought. Captain Connor was charged with killing negroes to his soldiers. If that was a disqualification, other members of the House might be ousted. It might exclude those who were attempting to exclude this young man from his seat. He was sorry Captain Connor came here the only Democratic "carpet bagger" in Congress. Affidavits read from newspapers were unworthy the attention of the House, and he hoped the House would promptly say so.

Mr. DAWES said this was the first time an objection had been made to swearing in a member elect because of unbecoming or improper conduct while he was not a member. While he (Mr. Dawes) was Chairman of the Committee on Elections, statements and affidavits had been received as to the criminal conduct of a member from New York, and the Committee had directed him to return them to the persons sending them, with notice that it was a question between the member and his constituents, and if they choose to be represented by the gentleman it was their own business and not the business of the Committee on Elections, or of the House.

Mr. BUTLER said he would not reply to the denunciation of his eloquent and impulsive friend from Ohio, (Mr. Stevenson), that this was a partisan proceeding, because with a majority three-fourths in the House one Democrat more or less was of no consequence. He had believed it his duty to bring to the attention of the House the four affidavits he had read of officers and non-commissioned officers, serving under what Captain Connor had said at a public meeting, where he advocated his election on the ground that he had whipped his negro soldiers and bribed them to commit perjury.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked if it would be safe to establish a rule of inquiry into the character of speeches made by candidates for Congress?

Mr. BUTLER replied his proposition was, the House could inquire into anything that ought to be inquired into. (Laughter.)

Mr. STEVENSON—I would like to ask the gentleman one question.

Mr. BUTLER—No, sir, I cannot yield to you at all.

Mr. STEVENSON—I want information.

Mr. BUTLER—I have not time to give you all you want. (Laughter.)

Mr. STEVENSON—I do not believe the gentleman is competent to inform the House.

Mr. BUTLER—Then why ask me? (Laughter.)

Mr. STEVENSON—Because I believed you would refuse.

Mr. BUTLER went on to say he had brought the affidavits to the attention of Capt. Connor, and he had said he was not responsible for what he had said in a political speech to get votes.

The discussion, which at times became quite heated, was further carried on by Messrs. Ingersoll, Shanks and Butler, of Mass., against the right of Connor to a seat, and by Messrs. Hale, Stevenson, Poland, Schenck and Banks in favor of it.

Mr. SHANKS said he had once sent Connor as a cadet to the Naval Academy and he had been dismissed for utter worthlessness.

Mr. STEVENSON alluded to the fact that the control of the subject had been taken from the Committee on Elections by the gentleman who generally took charge of every thing. According to the argument of that gentleman (Butler) if any body brought to the House *ex parte* affidavits, taken in Virginia, New Orleans or Texas, making charges against a member, he would have to be ousted from his seat and tried on the charges. He had heard some of the most outrageous charges made against sundry members of the House. He did not believe them. He did not believe any member had ever taken a minister of the Gospel and chained him in a chain-gang of negroes and made them all work together like slaves. He did not believe any member of the House had carried away the treasure of a whole city. (Laughter.) It was false, if any body said it. He for one would spurn with contempt the man who would ask the House such a question. But if the House tried this question, it would have to try that.

Mr. BUTLER—Will the gentleman let me say—

Mr. STEVENSON—No, sir; I believe in *lex talionis*.

Mr. BUTLER—That is, I gave you five minutes; you will not give me any.

Mr. STEVENSON—The gentleman robbed the Committee on Elections of its whole time and gave back five minutes. (Laughter.)

Finally discussion closed.

The motion of Mr. Shanks was rejected and the four Texas members were sworn in. Their names are W. T. Clark, J. C. Conner, E. Degener and G. W. Whitmore.

On motion of Mr. ORTH, Mr. Connor was allowed ten minutes for personal explanation, in which he attributed the opposition of Mr. Shanks to the fact that in 1866 Mr. Connor had been a prominent opponent to that gentleman in the convention that nominated him for Congress, and that he (Mr. Shanks) supposed he owned him because he had nominated him to the Naval Academy. As to Mr. Butler, he said that with all that gentleman's talent and ability he had been forcibly impressed to-day with the conviction that he (Mr. Butler) had missed his calling and that he would have made a much better character for himself in the profession of law commandian.

The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman from Texas that his language was not parliamentary.

Mr. BUTLER, (disdainfully,)—Oh, he don't know any better. (Laughter.)

Mr. CONNOR—I withdraw it.

Mr. SHANKS remarked the member from Texas had not told the House he was turned out of the Naval Academy for utter worthlessness, and again added he was worthless.

The SPEAKER reminded Mr. Shanks that the gentleman from Texas was now a member of the House, and that his remarks in reference to him, which were in order an hour ago, were not in order now.

Mr. SHANKS—I beg the pardon of the House, but not of the gentleman.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill and was addressed in support of it by Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He congratulated the House on the closing of the discussion which had been too general on generalities in general and too minute on details in particulars in particular. He ridiculed the idea of free trade as a myth, as also that of applying to the United States, with its great extent of country and variety of soil and climate, theories which had been applied to such insignificant parts of the earth as England, France, Belgium or Germany. They might as well undertake to fit the clothes of a full grown, lusty, growing youth in full prime and vigor of life and of large stature, to a decrepit, worn out, dwarfish old man. The bill had been called the Morrill bill, and he had been held responsible for everything in it that was not fair. If the Committee had wanted to get up a bill which would be satisfactory to each member, it would never have come into the House. There were many things in it which had not met his approval and which he would vote against. For instance he had been for coming down twenty per cent. on the duty on coal, and the majority of the Committee was not of the same opinion, and therefore the bill had been reported without any amendment on the subject. But leaving the duty as it now stands. He had noticed that every man who had anything to protect was quite willing to have that protected, but was willing to fall in with the cry of free-trade as to everything else. He understood it to be the intention of some members to move to recommit the bill or strike out the enacting clause. He reminded the House that the effect of not passing the bill would be to leave the law as it now stands, and to which the pending bill was a great reduction. The bill, if passed, would effect a saving of $25,000,000. Still in imitation of legislation of last year, though it would not lessen the revenue that amount, because of the increased consumption which would result from the reduction of duty. The bill as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means might vary the articles on which reduction had been made, tea, sugar, coffee, spices, etc., but would hardly recommend a reduction greater in amount, having due reference to the public debt and revenue. The Committee had set out with considering how much it could probably spare from the customs revenue and had fixed the sum at twenty millions. A close calculation, however, showed that on importations the actual reduction recommended amounted to nearly twenty-three millions.

As a good deal had been said about iron, he would state frankly he never had had the slightest desire to increase the tariff on the manufactures of iron, nor has the Committee done so in this bill. The Committee had merely changed the classification. Some things might be apparently higher and some were lower, but the purpose of the Committee had been to make the duties more specific and to improve the classification, but to keep the general average at about what it now was, and not by any means to advance it. The duty on pig iron was reduced from nine dollars a ton.

He repelled the charges that the pending bill would be prejudicial to agriculturalists, and said there had never been a tariff bill proposed that looked so much to agricultural interests. The tariff was raised on flax and tow and flax seed, on castor beans and hides and all raw material that could be produced in the country, against every influence brought to bear by manufacturers of oil and leather. He therefore denounced the crocodile tears of those who had been expressing so much sympathy for farmers. He criticised the project of tariff suggested by the American free trade league and said it must have had its paternity in England, because it did not propose to tax the wines and silks of France and the products of Germany and Belgium. He had no objections to Great Britain, which was a great nation, but he protested against her making a tariff for the United States.

In conclusion he said that real practical debate would take place on the details of the bill, and as that thing would come up first to-morrow in Committee on the bill, he would invite them all to tea. (Laughter.)

The Committee rose.

Mr. LOGAN introduced, at the request of a friend, a bill to incorporate the Irish Colonization Society. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a resolution of inquiry similar to that introduced by Mr. Willey in the Senate, relative to the practicability of the James River and Kanawha Canal. Adopted.

—At Chicago, yesterday morning, Gustave Blackman broke into the bagnio of Madeline Farrow and into a room occupied by one of the women and fired a revolver at her head. The ball did not enter her skull and she was not seriously injured. Blackman made his escape from the house, but was afterwards secured. His motive could not be surmised, as the woman declared she never had seen him previously.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Funeral of Gen. Thomas—National Bank Delegation—Application for Reopening of Legal Tender Decision—Cuban Bonds—Enforcing the Amendment—Irish Colonization—The Currency Question.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1870.

The President, with General Sherman, will attend the funeral of Gen. Thomas at Troy. Several members of the Cabinet will also attend with other distinguished officials, including Senators and members of Congress.

The custom receipts last week amounted to $3,452,988.

The National Bank delegation was before the Committee on Ways and Means and presented a mass of statistical information to show the bad effect on National Banks should the Funding bill become a law. Secretary Boutwell was present.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

In the Supreme Court to-day Attorney General Hoar made a brief argument to show why the legal tender decision should be reopened. He was not insensible to the great weight of the judiciary, its public reputation and its claims to the confidence of the country, but a more important decision in its consequences, both public and private, was never before pronounced. The statute on which it was based was passed by a large majority in Congress, approved by the President, and having all forms of law. Attention had been called in both Houses to its constitutionality. There was this weight of authority to begin with, and besides it was a law, substantially acquiesced in by the people, for nearly eight years, and on which millions upon millions of dollars of contracts had been settled. The statute so far as he was aware, with one exception, had been held constitutional by every State tribunal. But at a time when by law the court consisted of nine members, (there were seven only on the bench, there being two vacancies,) the question was decided here by four against three judges. The one exception referred to, resting in its essence, that upon the political opinion of a single man the case was adjudicated. He suggested it should not be left to a single man to decide upon the whole constitutional power affecting legislation of such important character. He pressed the re-opening of the question, because it concerned the great mass of private interests, but more especially because it seemed to him to involve a fundamental principle, viz: the powers of the Government. He desired again to present it, when the bench was full, that they may forever settle what the law should be.

Such cases of reconsideration were by no means without example. In the case of McCulloch vs. State of Maryland, the Court, after the opinion was pronounced, allowed the whole question to be reopened and reargued. It seemed to him it would be better for all parties concerned if the question of the legal tender case could be disposed of.

Chief Justice CHASE replied, saying the Attorney General had analyzed and disparagingly criticized the Court, because, as he had remarked, the question was decided by the vote of a single Judge. However that might be, it was the judgment of the court which had been pronounced in that case. What now was to become of the highest judicial tribunal in the nation, if rights were to be reopened and reargued because of a small majority deciding the question. Whatever might be the majority, it was nevertheless the opinion of the Court. What had they to do with the previous actions of the Court. He then referred to the fact that the case of Hoffman and Griswold, one of the bank cases involving principles applicable to another party, had been postponed from one time to another for the purpose of argument, showing they had all been carefully and elaborately considered.

The Court said they would take the matter under advisement.

CUBAN BONDS.

Disclosures made in the investigation as to the distribution of Cuban bonds in this community, show that it is instigated by agents and hired emissaries of the Spanish Government. These agents, one an ex-member of Congress, offered to purchase Cuban bonds, and in two instances where they had bargained for the purchase of several thousand dollars, have, with various pretexts, taken but a small amount. The ex-member has been acting as a detective, and decoyed several of his former friends into the snare. For his services he has already received $1,200, and is to receive a large contingent reward in case the scheme succeeds. The scheme is to break the force of Cuban sympathy in Congress, one of the means to that end being to make it appear that it was purchased by Cuban bonds.

ENFORCING THE AMENDMENT.

In view of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment and anticipating opposition in some quarters, Senator Morton will introduce in a day or two a bill defining more clearly the rights of negroes under the general suffrage laws of the United States. In some States, like Kentucky, for instance, the law is leaning to the old order of things. In that State a negro cannot be a witness. This fact, he said, will interfere with the negro in proving his residence and age, or any other qualification we may assure him in the benefit of the Fifteenth Amendment. Mr. Morton has already bestowed much labor on the bill, and it is said, when completed, will be very perfect in all its details.

IRISH COLONIZATION.

General Logan intends introducing in a few days a bill incorporating the Irish National Colonization Association. The managers comprise some of the leading wealthy and influential Irishmen in every city in the Union. The principal object of the bill is to remove the surplus Irish from the congested districts in the East and place them on farms as well as to provide means of transportation for the poorer classes of those daily arriving from Europe. It also provides for the establishment of loan offices and emigration agents in the different cities on the seaboard.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Banking and Currency Committee have decided not to report the bill increasing the currency $50,000,000, as ordered by the House, until after the funding bill is disposed of.

RICHMOND, VA.

The Mayoralty Injunction Case—Enabling Act Decided Unconstitutional.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, March 31.—Judge Underwood to-day granted an injunction restraining Ellison from acting as Mayor. He also refused an appeal, on the ground that the injunction was temporary, it being to continue only till the next term.

Ellison's counsel gave notice of an intention to disobey the order of the Court in order to cause the arrest of Ellison and bring his case before the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The Judge in his decision declares the Enabling act, passed by the Legislature, unconstitutional, which decision affects nearly all the officers of the State.

Consolidation of Northwestern Railroads.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, March 31.—The St. Paul *Press* of this morning announces that the negotiations for some time pending between the Lake Superior and Mississippi and St. Paul and Sioux City railroads for a lease of the latter to the former, have been completed, the consolidation to take place July, 1871. One of the results of the agreement is that Jay Cooke & Co. undertake the immediate completion of the Sioux City, one hundred and seventy-five miles, while the old road is to build from Garden City, its present terminus, to James City. This will unite the Union Pacific Railroad with the Lake Superior.

THE MORMONS.

Remonstrance Against the Cullom Polygamy Bill—The Plural Marriage Doctrine Enunciated.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SALT LAKE, March 31.—In the mass meeting held to-day the following remonstrance was adopted:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled: GENTLEMEN—It is with no ordinary concern that we have heard of the passage by the House of Representatives of House bill No. 1,097, entitled "A bill to aid the execution of the laws in Utah, and for other purposes," commonly known as the Cullom bill, against which we desire to enter our earnest, unqualified protest, and appeal against its passage by the Senate of the United States, and for its reconsideration by the House of Representatives. We are sure you will bear with us while we present for your consideration some of our reasons why the bill should not become a law.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: Of the one hundred and fifty thousand estimated population of the Territory of Utah it is well known that all except from five to ten thousand are members of the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints, usually called Mormons. These are essentially the people of this Territory. They have settled it, reclaimed the desert waste, cultivated, subdued the Indians, opened means of communication, made roads, built cities, towns, settlements, established government, encouraged education, and brought into being a new State to add a lustre to the national galaxy of your glorious Union, and we, the people who have done this, are believers in the principle of plural marriage or polygamy, not simply as promoting social religion and a preventive of many evils which afflict our land, but as a principle revealed by God, underlying our every hope of ultimate salvation and happiness in heaven. We believe in the pre-existence of the spirits of men; that God is the author of our being; that marriage is ordained as the legitimate source by which mankind obtains an experience in his probation on the earth; that the marriage relation exists and extends throughout eternity, and that without it no man can attain to exaltation in the celestial kingdom of God.

The revelation commanding the principle of plural marriage was given by God, through Joseph Smith, to the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints. In the first paragraph is the following language:

"Behold, I reveal unto you a new and everlasting covenant, and if ye heed not that covenant, then are ye damned, for no one can reject this covenant and be permitted to enter heavenly glory."

With this language before us we cannot view plural marriages in any other light than as the vital principle of our religion, and we respectfully mention also, in this connection, that while hundreds of our leading elders have been in the eastern States and Washington, not one of them has been cited to appear as a witness before the Committee on Territories to prove this principle is part of our religion, gentlemen well knowing that if witnesses were established the proposed law would then be null and void, because of its unconstitutionality.

What we have done to enhance the glory of our country by pioneering, opening up and making inhabitable a vast western region, is before the nation and should receive a nation's thanks, not a proscriptive edict to rob us of every right worth possessing and of the very soil we have reclaimed and then purchased from the Government. Before this soil was United States territory we settled it, and when the war of the rebellion required us to call of the Government in a war with Mexico and assisted in adding to the national domain. When we were removed into the Union our religion was known. Our early officers, including our first Governor, were nearly all Mormons, for there were few others to elect from. We were treated as citizens possessing equal rights and the original bond of agreement between the United States Government and the people inhabiting this territory, conferred upon us the right of government in the same degree as is enjoyed by other territories in the Union.

[The remainder of the memorial reached us at too late an hour for publication this morning.]

MARINE DISASTER.

Mishap to an Ocean Steamer—Rescue of Passengers—Sufferings—Loss of the Vessel with Officers and Crew.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 31.—The steam fruiter Camilla, which arrived here yesterday, having on board the passengers of the steamship Venezuelan, of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company of Liverpool, who were transferred to the Camilla on the 16th of March, in the latitude thirty-three and thirty degrees north, longitude forty-four and ten degrees west, or about 1,600 miles from New York, and between three hundred and four hundred miles to the westward of the Azores, brings the following particulars of the disaster: The Venezuelan is a fine iron-screw steamer, of one hundred and sixty tons register, with engines of two hundred horse power, is brig-rigged, and plies on the line between Liverpool and Aspinwall, touching at several of the West India Islands, and at the ports on the Spanish main coast. She sailed from Liverpool on the 5th of March with a full cargo of general merchandise, £800 in specie, the mails, thirteen passengers, and a crew of forty-six persons, bound to the West Indies. From the date of sailing she experienced fresh gales; but on the 12th she encountered very heavy weather, which continued until the 15th, when she broke down at eight and a half o'clock in the morning. It was blowing a moderate gale with a heavy cross sea running, and without any warning or shock the rudder dropped off. At the same time the stern post broke off, leaving a large hole in the vessel's side. Water rushed into the after store room, and in fifteen minutes after it was full. Measures were taken at once to confine the water in the after compartment. Fortunately, next day the Camilla hove in sight and took on board the passengers. The Captain and all the officers and thirty-six of the crew of the Venezuelan remained with the ship. In a few hours after the ships parted company a heavy gale came on, and the Captain of the Camilla fears that the Venezuelan could not, in her crippled condition, weather it. There is a strong feeling among the passengers also that the Venezuelan did not survive the gale of the 16th and 17th insts.

SPRUNG A LEAK.

When the German steamship Hansa was about to leave the Hoboken dock on Saturday she sprung a leak in consequence of some defective plates. Her cargo was transferred to the Deutchland. The Hansa is repairing.

CHICAGO.

Arrangements for Memorial Service to the Late General Thomas—Order to Army of the Cumberland Society.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Committee appointed yesterday to make the arrangements for a memorial service to the late General Thomas met to-day at General Sheridan's headquarters. Gen. Sheridan stated that the President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad had tendered the Committee such cars on that road as they might need to meet the remains at Omaha and for conveying them to Troy, New York.

A motion was adopted that the pastors of all churches in this city be requested to deliver sermons before their various congregations next Sunday on the life and public services of the deceased. It was also resolved that a public memorial address be delivered on the evening of the day on which the funeral obsequies shall be held in Troy.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, as Senior Vice President of the Army of the Cumberland, has promulgated an official order announcing the death of General Thomas and requesting that the usual badge of mourning be worn by members of the Society for thirty days.

BUFFALO, March 31.—Cattle: receipts of 2,500; the market is quiet, heavy and unchanged; sales of 680 head. Hogs steady at 5¾@6¾c. Sheep is light supply and quiet at 4½@6¾c for wooled.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

7 PER CENT.

GOLD LOAN,

FREE OF U. S. TAX.

OF

BURLINGTON,
CEDAR RAPIDS,
and MINNESOTA
RAILROAD CO'S

First Morigage

50 YEAR BONDS

With Interest, in Gold,

Included from November 1, at 95.

TRUSTEES:

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, Philadelphia.
CHARLES L. FROST, New York.

These bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New York or London; the interest being payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchise of the Company but also by now current earnings, and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Millions Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly toward completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America, and its immense yield of agricultural products will create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the State, and from the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New York, Chicago and St. Louis.

Having thoroughly investigated all the conditions affecting the security of these Bonds, we

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870.

Bonds at Frankfort, 95⅞.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 54f.

Gold closed in New York on yesterday at 111¾.

Mr. Taylor, who contests the Congressional seat of Mr. Reading, from the Vth District of this State, has established his own claims by a majority of 72 to the satisfaction of the Committee, which will report in his favor at once.

The concurrence of its Committee on Finance is very likely to carry the judgment of the Senate also, in favor of the House resolution, passed last month, to collect the five per cent. tax on incomes this year, and extend it, at three per cent. for one year more.

Cincinnati is intensely absorbed in her municipal canvass, for members of the City School Board, at next Monday's election. Political considerations seem to be forgotten, the main issue being upon the exclusion of the Bible from the schools. The friends of the excluding policy fight hard, but are not likely to succeed.

The Naturalization law is so constructed as to deprive all foreign born colored persons from becoming citizens of these United States, and the XVth Amendment does not remove the disability. This remaining discrimination in favor of the white race, will in all probability be wiped out, a bill to that effect having been prepared and presented to the Judiciary Committee by Senator Sumner.

The final addition of the XVth Article to the Constitution has come too late to qualify the full colored vote in Connecticut, for the election of next Monday. The State has a registry law for all its voters, under which the lists were closed some days since. It appears, however, that a limited number of the colored men have been "provisionally" registered, in advance of the Proclamation, and their votes may be admitted.

The newspapers outside of the Western Associated Press are endeavoring to prove to the satisfaction of their readers that the Western Union Telegraph is owned and controlled by the W. A. P. All journals interested in the latter association will hail with delight the establishment of such ownership, but we think this formidable Telegraph Company will hardly submit to the transfer of their valuable property into other hands.

The colored people of these cities will celebrate their political emancipation on the fourth Tuesday of April, with the ceremonies of a jubilee. If they shall be joined as expected by numerous and large delegations of new voters from other parts of Western Pennsylvania, the occasion will not fail to be one of great interest and, in more than one point of view, of significant importance. We welcome them to the fullest franchise of American citizenship, and confidently await the satisfactory proofs, which they will know to afford, that they are worthy of every equal privilege with the most favored race of a previous day.

The Cumberland *Transcript*, remarking upon the local benefits to ensue from the early completion of the Connellsville railway, alludes to a broader view of the matter, as follows:

> This road will supply the link between the water transportation of the east and west which will complete the chain. We are not prepared with the statistics to detail this view of the matter. Suffice to name that the freight from the east can be brought to Georgetown by seaboard vessels—thence to our city by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—then to Pittsburgh by the Connellsville road, and thence by steamboat to all points in the west, northwest, south and southwest, thus giving a *water communication* from east to west, and *vice versa*, with the exception of about 150 miles of rail between Pittsburgh and Cumberland.

Conjectures to which this journal has given expression, within the two weeks past, touching the final settlement of the Funding bill in the House, are strongly confirmed by the progress of events. It is now more than ever probable that, with certain concessions already indicated, the banks will have to content themselves. The four per cent. rate for bonds will be struck out; the effort to secure five per cent. as the lowest rate, though vigorously pushed, will not probably succeed. The one per cent. tax on circulation is quite certain to be dropped. Not only the Secretary, but a majority of the House incline to make the bill acceptable to a potential interest, if it is practicable.

This is a bad business! Our favorite idea of a ship-canal, between the River and the Lakes, which was to bring the fleets of the world, the "argosies of Ormus and the Ind," to the wharves of this city, has been slain, strangled in the very house of its friends. Our fraternal co-laborer in the promotion of this splendid enterprise, the Senator from Erie, has deserted us, and in the same hour gives the *coup de grace* to that remarkably promising scheme of internal navigation. He secures the legislative sanction to his last bill, surrendering the dried up canal to a railway company, who are to lay their tracks in the ditch, and so make an end of the idea of a canal enlargement for all time to come. Why, oh, why, could the Senator go back in this shameful way upon so charmingly seductive a project? Our feelings are harrowed up quite too exquisitely with torture, by this shocking case of unparental abandonment of offspring, to say much upon it now! When present griefs shall be assuaged by the healing leaven of time, we may indulge, in *memoriam*, in a brief tribute to the merits of our departed ship canal.

After the San Domingo business has been shelved, the gossips at Washington again begin to talk of Cabinet-making. One rumor is that Mr. Fisk will retire and be replaced by Gen. Butler; another that Attorney General Hoar is about to return to Concord; and still another that Mr. Boutwell aims at a seat in the Senate from Massachusetts, *vice* Wilson, and that he will go into training at once for the next Presidential nomination. Our own advices support the latter two of these rumors—in which our only present occasion for concern is lest the country may lose an A No. 1 Secretary of the Treasury, to get in return a defeated Presidential aspirant. General Grant himself will feel constrained, we think, to accept the nomination for '72, if urged upon him as persistently as it is likely to be, and if he can make up his mind to be content with the Chief Magistracy of only so much of this Western world as is bounded between the two oceans. If he should insist upon having more, it would be the only possible contingency in which he may realize considerably less, after the close of his present term. Grant and the Republic *as it is*, will make a very fair campaign cry!

SELF-SACRIFICING PATRIOTS.

The banks have made their organized assault upon the Funding bill, and retire without having carried their point. On the contrary, their champions before the House Committee have revealed a case intrinsically so weak that ground has been actually lost, and the bill, in its main features materially strengthened. The Secretary, who was also in attendance, has not found it necessary to present any formal reply to their arguments and appeals against the bill, all of which were colored with imputations against the general policy of the Secretary. When an issue is suffered to rest in that way, it is significant of the strength of the position which has resisted attack. In any points of view, Mr. Boutwell has exhibited an admirable discretion in thus respecting the capable judgment of the members of the Committee.

The bank representatives insisted that the Government had no more right to require them to change their bonds than to demand it from individual holders. They seem to forget that the banks are the creatures of the Government, while the citizen is not. The Government, nevertheless, robs neither class; to each alike is offered the option of payment in cash, according to the face of the contract, or a fresh loan of the money on different terms. Certainly there can be no hardship in this to complain of, especially from the one class which obtained its corporate existence under an express engagement to submit to the national will, at any future period, in the way either of an amendment or an absolute repeal of the law creating these institutions. Suppose the Government should, instead, order them all into liquidation and extinction! Against that, too, these institutions could protest with the same degree of justice, and no more.

The banks dwell upon their patriotism in coming to the aid of the nation in its hour of need. Take five per cent.—the first five per cent. in the order of time—of this number, and it might be admitted that patriotic motives counted, more or less, in their reckoning of both duty and profit. With the remaining ninety-five per cent. of the National banks, it was simply a rush, a jam, almost a dead glut in the Treasury doorway, of a sharp-eyed crowd of citizens who saw a good thing financially, and each would be the first to seize it before his district could be full. When we have such a cheap parade of loftier motives, we must be excused for looking a little closer under the surface. We, who remember the race of the bankers to absorb these valuable privileges, after a few sharp bell-wethers had ventured through the gap, cannot easily forget so much of our financial history as to give these gentlemen credit for purely disinterested patriotism of motives.

The committee were told that the banks could take their money and do better with it, than bank on four and a half per cent. bonds. Who hinders them from doing so? Congress has no idea of any compulsion in the premises.

It is a great mistake, said they, to suppose that they had made large profits. If this be as they said, it is the first time we ever knew figures to lie.

—In short, never before did we see such a to-do made by losing parties, because the facilities for still further losses were to be denied to them! The Committee will soon report, and we shall then know how well the banks have succeeded in retaining their most unprofitable and burthensome franchises, in ungrateful resistance to the merciful hand which offers them relief, and gold at par for their bonds.

SAN DOMINGO BLACKBALLED.

We shall not need to interest ourselves, or attempt to bespeak the interest of our readers, in the politics of the Territory of San Domingo, this year. The treaty for that annexation is very dead indeed, the time limited for the exchange of ratifications having expired without any American acceptance, nor even a fair show for it. Had the scheme been ratified by the Senate, we should have been expected to enlighten our readers at any time, upon five minutes' notice, in all the details of the new territory's affairs; how the canvass stood at its primary meetings—whether Cabral would beat Baez at the polls—who were the opposing candidates for Congress—whether to count our new island for protection or free trade—and how she would go for President in '72 or '76. From all this tax upon the vigilance and reach of our journalism, the Senate has handsomely relieved us. Let us be thankful for so much!

Yet it is not everybody who feels comfortable over this result. The San Domingans don't like it; they had made up their minds to annexation, with either an unanimity most remarkable, or an amount of ballot-box stuffing which would have done credit to the Sixth ward of New York, or the Fourth ward of Philadelphia, under their extremist Democratic control, and which, as we must candidly admit, would go a great way to prove the thorough preparation of those intelligent islanders for annexation, to at least so much of our beloved country as may be bounded within those wards. Disappointed now in their sanguine expectations, all their fond hopes for an American citizenship blasted, the too confiding islanders will not consent to abandon all hope for an ultimate absorption in the Union. We can have four months more,—or fourteen if we wish—to make up our minds; we can take all the time we want to consider the question, if we shall only take them at last to our bosoms. This is very kind of them—too generous, indeed, for our own sense of justice! We shall take more time than they know of, before the American people can consent to the incorporation into their Republic of any portion of this earth which one of our pioneer emigrants cannot make his own unaided way to, walking with his rifle on his shoulder, by the side of the covered wagon which holds his household goods and gods. So far as the swelling wave of American progress can roll on unobstructed by any physical barrier, so it will surely cover, in Heaven's good time, the whole of this Northern Continent, and then press southward to the keys of both oceans at Tehuantepec and Darien. Wherever it finds a sea-shore, there only will the movement be checked. What may come otherwise, after the people have had time for reflecting upon more complete information upon the facts, to promote the absorption of the islands in the West Indian archipelago, will depend upon the accurate candor with which these facts shall be collated and addressed to an intelligent people. But our destiny is not manifestly in that direction, for the best part of a generation to come.

Our President, who is himself better persuaded of the expediency of the present annexation than either Congress or the people, is understood to attribute to his favorite project with characteristic tenacity of purpose. He don't give it up yet, but proposes, with the consent of Congress, to send out, during the summer, a commission from that body, to examine and report upon the material situation of San Domingo, in the hope of a more favorable judgment, upon the facts thus ascertained and digested, at the session of next winter. We fear that all this would be but time and money lost. No one is in danger of being persuaded into a consent or convinced by argument to take a solitary island of all the West Indies. The President's surer way would be to get up a national quarrel in that quarter, which would provoke us to take the entire archipelago by a strong hand. That is the only present chance for any such annexation.

George H. Thomas.

The ablest of Grant's lieutenants is the first to go. General George H. Thomas, whose death we record with much pain, was, of all the army subordinates, nearest a counterpart of the great leader developed by the rebellion. More deliberate in planning, he was hardly less daring in conception; not less stubborn in resistance, he was only less prompt in acting than Grant. In both private and public career he was without reproach and above suspicion. Twice he refused promotion at the cost of others; again and again he declined to accept rewards for his services which he thought might better be expended in the interest of the private soldiers; throughout his career of thirty years he so bore himself as not to excite the hatred of a single rival; always he was modest and generous and just; always patriotic, always helpful and true to all. Let us not forget that he was a Virginian who never faltured in his allegiance to the Union, a Regular who was the idol of the Volunteers, a West Pointer who never sought a promotion, complained about his pay, abused Congress, or intrigued for place. Some of these are traits that made him very notable at the outbreak of the war, others made him very notable of late, and all entitle him to the grateful remembrance in which his name is sure to be cherished. A fortnight ago, writing in the full hope that we might still count on a score of years of service from him, we said that in the judgment of the American people George H. Thomas would long remain the model soldier of the war. Now that he is gone we can do no more than repeat that estimate.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Another sketch of the career of this distinguished servant of his country says: After the close of the war, General Thomas was appointed Commander of the Military Division of Tennessee, embracing the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Alabama. In this difficult position he administered the affairs of the district with admirable skill and patriotism. President Johnson made several attempts to win the popular General to his side, but met each time with the most inglorious defeat. When he heard that Mr. Johnson had sent his name to the Senate for promotion to a Brevet Lieutenant-Generalship and General, he promptly sent the following telegram to Mr. Wade:

> Louisville, Feb. 22, 1868.
> *Hon. B. F. Wade, President of the Senate:*
> The morning papers of Louisville announced officially that my name was yesterday sent to the Senate for confirmation as Brevet Lieutenant General and Brevet General. For the battle of Nashville I was appointed Major General United States Army. My services since the war do not merit so high a compliment, and it is now too late to be regarded as a compliment if conferred for services during the war. I therefore earnestly request that the Senate will not confirm the nomination.
> George H. Thomas, Major General.

General Thomas was in command of the Department of the Cumberland, head quarters at Nashville, until some time last year, when his was assigned to the command of the Division of the Pacific, including California, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, Idaho, and Washington Territory. His administration of this has been admirable, and he was highly respected by all who knew him. In the army he was universally beloved, as is shown by the epithet of "Old Pap Thomas," which the troops always gave him. He was a thorough soldier, and totally free from all political aspirations. He stood as high in the estimation of Gen. Grant as Sherman, and will be mourned by the whole people. It is probable that his remains will be brought to Troy for interment, and placed near those of the late Gen. Wool.

Legal Tender in the Supreme Court.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The legal-tender question was involved, at least as directly, in at least half a dozen other cases decided in the last two years at Washington, and now in print; yet there being other grounds on which those cases could as well be decided, decision on the legal-tender point was avoided; and it was always avoided until the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold presented the point in a form pure and simple, when it could no longer be avoided, and to be decided. And the reasons of this are obvious. No court will *unnecessarily* decide a great question of Constitutional law. If the case presents grounds on which a decision which every one will admit to be right can be made, no Court, while acting in a regular judicial way, will go out of its way to make a decision by which values over a whole land are affected—by which a people are thrown into paroxysms of party rage. We apprehend it to be clear therefore, that unless the Supreme Court acts in a way in which it does not usually act, the legal tender question, if existing in the case referred to, would not, under any circumstances, be passed upon. And as there has been a solemn decision already made, and just made, in one way, on the point, it will require a still greater departure from ordinary judicial action for it to go out of its way and *unnecessarily reverse* that decision. Whether they will do all this, supposing that possibly they could, is a matter about which nothing positive can be affirmed. It can only be affirmed that the Court never has *yet*, in its history of eighty-one years, acted in such a way. If it did now first so act, the act would indicate that the spirit of party which has so impaired the dignity and lessened the authority of some State Courts, had, at last, reached that august tribunal, and that there is now no place in the whole land where men can go in suite and certain hope for justice. True republicans, we are sure, would deplore that such an event had happened in the ascendence of a party which bore their name, and which they follow, though not its errors, even when arising from a zeal that they would admit was patriotic. All men, under whatever party standard gathering, would have cause to deplore even the beginning of such a state of things. It is of comparative unimportance what has been or may be decided on this legal-tender point; but it is of infinite importance that the highest tribunal of our Republic remain above the reproach of factions. To-day one party is in the ascendant. Two, six or ten years hence, its rival for power may triumph. Let that first party show that it has been "packing" the Court and why, in turn, shall not its opposing successors "swamp" it?

State Taxation of National Bank Shares.—The Supreme Court of the United States held that the property in a bank called a share was distinct from the capital of the bank, and that such a share, as the property of the shareholder, could not be taxed by the State, notwithstanding the fact that all the stock of the bank was invested in Government securities. The law requiring the bank officers to pay the tax, it is said, does not make it a tax upon the stock of the bank. The banks are held to be subject to State laws in respect of the tax on shares of the holders, and they may be compelled to pay it. They could be garnisheed for a personal debt of a stockholder, and it is thought the object of the State law in this case was to make them similarly responsible in respect of the tax imposed. This decision was in the case of the First National Bank of Louisville against the State of Kentucky, and the opinion affirms the judgment of the court of appeals of that State. The Chief Justice dissented.

The snow at Green Bay is without parallel, the roads never having been so before last. In the main street of the city drifts were eight feet high, and the travel almost suspended from the country around. But on the whole the Green Bay *Advocate* chronicles most favorable auspices for the coming season, inasmuch as the snow has been continuous through the winter, has covered the wheat, has enabled the gathering of logs, of timber, of cord wood, of shingles, of charcoal, &c.

The Baby.

The perfection of the providence of childhood is easily acknowledged. The care which covers the root of the tree under the tough husks and stony cases, provides for the human plant the mother's breast and the father's house. The size of the nestler is comic, and its tiny, beseeching weakness is compensated perfectly by the happy, patronizing look of the mother, who is a sort of high reposing Providence toward it. Welcome to the parents the puny struggle, strong in his weakness, his little arms more irresistible than the soldier's, his lips touched with persuasion which Chatham and Pericles in manhood had not. His unaffected lamentations when he lifts up his voice on high, or, more beautiful, the sobbing child—the face all liquid grief, as he tries to swallow his vexation—soften all hearts to pity and to mirthful and clamorous compassion. The small despot asks so little that all reason and all nature are on his side. His ignorance is more charming than all knowledge, and his little sins more bewitching than any virtue. His flesh is angel's flesh, all alive. "Infancy," says Coleridge, "presents body and spirit in unity; the body is all animated." All day, between his three or four sleeps, he coos like a pigeon house, sputters and spurs and put on faces of importance; and when he fasts, the little Pharisee fails not to sound his trumpet before him. By lamplight he delights in shadows on the wall; by daylight, in yellow and scarlet. Carry him out of doors—he is overpowered by the light and by the extent of natural objects, and is silent. Then presently begins his use of his fingers, and he studies power—the lesson of his race. First it appears in no great harm in architectural tastes. Out of blocks, thread spools, cards and checkers, he will build his pyramid with the gravity of Philadio. With an acoustic apparatus of whistle and rattle he explores the laws of sound. But chiefly, like his senior countrymen, the young American studies new and speedier modes of transportation—mistrusting the cunning of his legs, he wishes to ride on the necks and shoulders of all flesh. The small enchanter nothing can withstand—no senority of age, no gravity of character, uncles, aunts, grandsires and grandmas, fall an easy prey; he conforms to nobody, all conforms to him; all caper and make mouths, and babble and chirrup to him. On the strongest shoulders he rides, and pulls the hair of laureled heads.—*Emerson.*

Papal Infallibility.

The following is a translation of the additional article to the *Schemata* defining Papal infallibility, which was published by the *Cologne Gazette:*

> Chapter to be added to the decree on the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff, stating that the Roman Pontiff cannot err in the definition of matters of faith and morals.
>
> The Holy Roman Catholic Church possesses the highest and complete supremacy and predominance over the whole of the Catholic Church, which she truly and humbly recognizes to have received with the fullness of power from the Lord himself through St. Peter, prince of apostles, whose successor is the Roman Pontiff. And, as she is bound to defend before others the truth of the faith, so also any questions which may arise regarding faith must be defined by her judgment, because, moreover, the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, saying, "Thou art Peter," &c., are not to be passed over. These words have been confirmed by subsequent events, for the Catholic religion has ever been preserved immaculate, and its doctrine has ever been celebrated, in the Apostolic See.
>
> Hence we teach, with the approval of the Holy Council, and define as a dogma of faith, that by the Divine assistance the Roman Pontiff, of whom, in our Lord Jesus Christ, "I have prayed for thee," &c., cannot err when, acting as the highest teacher of all Christians, he authoritatively defines what should be adhered to by the whole Church in matters of faith and morals; and that this prerogative of the incapability to err, or infallibility of the Roman Pontiff, is equally extensive with the infallibility of the Church.
>
> If any one should presume to contradict this our definition, which may God avert, let him know that he thereby falls away from the truth of the faith.

A Card Extraordinary.

To the American People, *Greeting:*

I am constrained to procure the name and address of every person in the United States who takes a friendly interest in Woman's Enfranchisement. In order to compile this role of honor, I hereby request every such person, immediately on reading this announcement, without waiting long enough to forget or neglect it, to take pen and ink, write the name and address legibly, and forward it, postage paid—a trifling cost which you will not begrudge to a good cause. Anybody sending in one envelope all the names in family, village, or association, will render a helpful service. Three thousand American newspapers will oblige a brother editor by generously printing this card in their columns. The purpose of this registration is to know to whom to send important documents. Friends of the cause are urged to respond so simultaneously that their letters shall fly hither like a snow storm. Sign at once. And the day will come when your children and children's children will be proud of the record.

Fraternally,
Theodore Tilton,
Editor of the Independent,
Box 2787, New York City.

Paper Handkerchiefs.

The Japanese paper handkerchiefs are assuredly coming, if a contemporary be right. The paper collar manufacture now has been extended to less prominent but to more important garments of great strength and flexinility, which can be sewed with a machine, giving seams almost as strong as a woven fabric. The inventor has particularly applied it to the production of petticoats, which are either printed in imitation of the fashionable skirt of the day or stamped out with open work of such beauty and delicacy as no amount of labor with scissor and needle could imitate. The marvel is that these really beautiful productions can be sold at retail at fifteen cents each!

Imitation cretonnes and chintz for bed furniture are also made, a set costing at retail about $1 50. The felted material is so flexible that a curtain may be twisted into a rope and shaken out again, showing as little creasing as chintz similarly treated. There are also tablecloths embossed with signs of great beauty. This felted paper may in the end have a serious influence on the production of the woven fabrics it is intended to displace. Imitation leather, impermeable to water, is likewise made of it, and produces a cheap and useful covering for furniture, and even serves for shoes.—*Paper Trade Reporter.*

There appears no longer any doubt as to the passage of the bill extending to the District of Columbia a territorial form of government, although the measure is strongly opposed by Mayor Bowen and other city officials, and they are making a determined fight against it. With the exception of a few office holders, the Republicans are almost unanimous in desiring to take the control of the city out of the hands of the present corrupt officers. The present city government have been very reckless in the expenditure of money, and the city has been in the hands of the "ring," the parallel of which cannot be found outside of New York.

Registry is resorted to now, very much, for transmission of ordinary letters, without enclosures. Particularly is this feature on the increase as to foreign letters, many of which now come in registry envelopes; the writers being willing to pay the extra expense to secure greater certainty of delivery. Should the rates on registered matter be reduced the number will largely increase, and it is more than probable that a very substantial portion of the letter mail matter will be registered. Therefore, instead of being abolished, very greatly increased facilities will be required, to transact the business.

Englishmen sending telegrams by the government lines, mail letters simultaneously to let their friends know the despatches are coming.

CARBOLIC SOAP AND CARBOLIC SALVE.

ALEXANDRE KID GLOVE CLEANER,
ENGLISH HAIR, TOOTH & NAIL BRUSHES.

Imported Drugs and Chemicals, Squire's Preparations; also Imported Perfumes of every kind sold at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)
Where you will find White Castile Soap, Mottled Castile Soap, sold by the case or single bar.

NOTICES.

Franklin Savings Bank,
Allegheny, Pa., March 16, 1870.

☞ **AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN** DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 43 Ohio street, on TUESDAY, APRIL 5th, between the hours of 9 and 5 P. M.

JAS. H. RIDDLE,
3-22 Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufacturers of SPRING, HAIR and HUSK MATTRESSES, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Church Cushions, Cornice Mouldings and all kinds of Upholstery work. Also, dealers in Window Shades, Buff, Green and White Hollands, Cords, Tassels, &c. Particular attention is given to taking up, cleaning and brushing, altering and relaying carpets.

Our mode of cleaning carpet is the only way in which you can feel assured that the colors are preserved and the goods thoroughly freed from all dust and vermin. The price for cleaning has been greatly reduced. Our express will call for and deliver all goods free of charge.

ROBERTS, NICHOLSON & THOMPSON.
Upholsterers and Proprietors of
Steam Carpet Beating Establishment,
No 127 WOOD STREET,
mh7:n66 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAVING, &c.
McNAUGHER & CO.,
No. 271 Sandusky St., Allegheny
CONTRACTORS FOR
Stone and Brick Paving.
Curb Stone furnished and set. Grading and Cellar Digging. All orders promptly attended to. Office hours from 12 M. to 2 P. M. Postoffice address, Allegheny city, Pa. mh23:n61wpm

WATCHES,
GOLD CHAINS,
JEWELRY,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS, Etc.
A nice stock just opened of the VERY LATEST STYLES, which we will sell at a great reduction from former prices. Please give us a call.

WATTLES & SHEAFER
101 FIFTH AVENUE, opposite Gazette Office.
fe15:n78

T. P. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
No. 42 Fifth Avenue.
Plans and specifications prepared with care for all kinds of buildings. mh28

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
ja2:n74 146 Grant street.

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS
366 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs Paint and Patent Medicines. ja3:n

NOT ENGAGED.

"Not engaged? I am so glad. Will you talk
with me, then?
An oasis for me in this desert of crowd;
Blest be the blindness of dancing men,
And Laurent for playing so loud!
And so you came with the Ardenly set?
To you talk with them as you talk with me?
Do those men listen and never forget,
And never again be in fancy free?
I scarce remembered you, fair as you are,
And you'll beam as bright when I am gone.
Careless thoughts of a vanished star
Make a starless night so lone.
I may take one flower before I go—
One little bud to tell the giver?
Oh, yes! It will die in a day, I know,
But the *memory, never—never!*"

A sweet sunny brow that was stranger to sorrow
May ponder and dwell on such words again,
Half glad, half sad to morrow.
Nay, loving bird, never pine—among
The fairest and gayest be fair and say,
Spite of homage wrung from a flattering tongue
Only for some thing to say.

"That last value yours, sir? Certainly no—
Have I not kept the very next two?
And should I have kept and remembered them
so
For any one else but *you?*
Oh, I'll not praise you for dancing in time,
And talking better than all the rest,
But because it is so, I think it no crime,
To like you for a partner best.
Why did you look when I danced with Sir John,
With a look as black as a storm of thunder,
And now put your drawing-room manners on
And your brightest face, I wonder?
Well, will you take me to have some ice?
Dear, how fresh it is on the stairs?
You're not engaged to stay with any one
A minute or two in the air?"

A look that has scorned the tenderest guide,
A heart that has dreamed itself stern and strong,
Is bent on the light of a Psyche smile,
And chained by a syren's song.
No, there, Sir Knight, unconquered yet—
Rover so long, are you caught to-day,
In the soft snare set by a clever coquette,
Only for something to say?
'Tis a glorious prowess, in sooth, with a word
To wound the thrusting and tame the proud,
Even as a feat by the breath is stirred,
A spray by the dew-drop bowed;
And so the battle goes bravely through,
And heart gets hardened as tongue flows free,
And swells the bluzon, "*I conquer you*
Lest you should conquer me."

Fight on, brave souls a novel strife—
Play on, rosy lips, 'tis a merry game,
Journey for journey, and life for life,
Weapons and lists the same;
Since language was made just to hide the thought,
(Moral as deep—as the proverb is old)
Since daily the delicate miracles wrought,
Hourly the legend told,
You will surely own it an idle creed,
Frivolous gay hearts of faithless maid,
That forgives the victim to suffer and bleed,
For one vain hour's pride.
You will surely cling by the evident token,
Of trophy, now day by day,
That hearts may be broken by light words spoken
Only for something to say.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE.

The danger from rupture is ten times greater than is generally believed, and whilst we have no desire to excite inordinate fear, we would at the same time invite the attention of the afflicted to an appropriate remedy, and that remedy consists in a properly adjusted and suitable Truss, the cost of which is very little more than of even an ordinary instrument. In matters appertaining to health, and even life itself, no one can be too careful. We have often known a badly fitting truss to allow a rupture to become unmanageable and beyond the control of the person so afflicted, which need never have been the case if a truss had been fitted by one skilled in the art of applying them.

How often have we seen persons for years afflicted with a Bubonocoele or rupture who did not know what ailed them, and have allowed it to continue without knowing to whom to apply for relief. No one would indulge in such carelessness with regard to any other of the ills and difficulties of life, and if they were aware of the imminent danger attendant upon hernia would not in that.

There are, besides, so many other conditions of an abnormal kind that simulate hernia, that it would always be best for those afflicted to apply to the most competent and approved sources. They often do this, and the public are fast finding out that the best appliance is in the end the cheap st, not only in regard to hernia, but also in all other matters where so important a matter as health is concerned.

A good truss surgeon in a community where a displacement like that of rupture exists to such fearful extent as it does now, ought to be properly appreciated and encouraged. We have frequently seen as many as half a dozen trusses applied for the retention of hernia where no hernia existed, and neglected when one ought to have been applied. Is it any wonder then, that we invite the attention of those afflicted in that way to our improved facilities and appliances for the relief and cure of so common and dangerous an ailment?

Trusses and appliances for every displacement, with competent and experienced persons to apply them, at Dr. Keyser's Great Medicine Store and Medical Office, No. 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6, and 7 to 9 at night for the treatment of all chronic diseases.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two-fold. The fluid which it secretes tempers the blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends, in a great degree, the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system and the due removal of the refuse matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The anti-bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary to its virtues as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of mercury, but gradual and gentle. Instead of creating a sudden tumult in that sensitive gland, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence, it is a *safe* remedy for bilious disorders, while mercury, being a tremendous excitant, is not. The more naturally and quietly diseased organ can be restored to its normal condition the better, and it is the peculiar property of this harmless vegetable alterative to reinforce and regulate without exciting or convulsing.

The success which attends it as a remedy for affections of the liver is proverbial. Persons of a bilious habit who take it habitually are a protection against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable, prominent of which bilious fever ionic is an instance. The symptoms of an approaching fit of biliousness can hardly be mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blades, a saffron tinge to the whites of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and general debility are among the usual indications of a morbid condition of the liver, and in all cases they appear the Bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M'CORD & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
131 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

We have in our SPRING goods bought for Cash, and at GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. MERCHANTS are cordially invited to examine our Stock, which is very large, embracing all the Late Styles in

FUR HATS,
WOOL HATS,
PALM HATS,
LADIES' HATS,
MISSES HATS,
SUN SHADES, ETC.

CAPS in every variety, and a general stock of all kinds of STRAW GOODS for Men, Boys and Children.

We are daily receiving FRESH GOODS from the Manufacturers, which the great decline in gold makes our goods as cheap as before the war.

McCORD & CO.
mh30

U. S. Custom House, Port of Pittsburgh,
Surveyor's Office, March 29, 1870.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE
Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury,

I will offer at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th day of April, 1870, at 12 M., at the CUSTOM HOUSE aforesaid, that portion of the MARINE HOSPITAL LOT lying east of and on the upper side Preble street, and separated from the Hospital Building by said street. This property contains between two and three acres, and is located close to the line of Allegheny City, and is unsurpassed for manufacturing purposes, owing to its proximity to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and its facilities for moving freight in any direction by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, while the Ohio river is but three or four hundred yards off.

TERMS—One-fifth cash; the balance in four equal quarterly payments, the first of which shall be made on the 16th of June next, with interest from the day of sale until paid.

Full details will be given at the time and place of sale.

All bids must be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to the interest of the Government to do so.

THOS. STEEL,
mh29 SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS,
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS,
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AN EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS,
MEN'S HEAVY BRITISH COTTON SOCKS.
AT 25 CENTS,
MEN'S HEAVY FRENCH COTTON SOCKS.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22

1870. 1870.
SPRING.
C. ARBUTHNOT. J. G. STEPHENSON.
W. T. SHANNON.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON
& CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
mh30

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75,
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 *MARKET STREET.*
mh12

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
NEW ROUTE TO
BUFFALO AND TO THE NORTH!
The ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO. are now prepared to ship Freight direct to BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, and all points in WESTERN NEW YORK.
For rates, apply to
W. W. C. MEREDITH, Freight Agent,
Corner Pike and 11th streets, Pittsburgh.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
mh8:n97 General Superintendent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 87 1-2 Cents,
COLORED POPLIN ALPACAS,
A Great Bargain,
At 37 1-2 Cents,
DOUBLE WARP BLACK ALPACAS,
A Decided Bargain.
At 50 Cents,
Double Warp Black Alpacas,
Best offered this season at the price.
At 5 Cents,
SHORT LENGTHS OF CALICOS.
At 6 1-4 Cents,
GOOD LIGHT AND DARK CALICOS.
At 8 Cents,
Fast Colored Calicos.
New Spring Delaines in Beautiful Styles,
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Striped and Figured Poplins,
Cassimeres and Jeans at Low Prices,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

SHAWLS A
THE L
NOVELTIES A
BELL & MO
Are Receivin

mh21

FIFTH LIST, 1870. APPLICATIONS to sell Liquors, filed in the Clerk's office:

Pittsburgh.

George Free, tavern, 1st ward.
Owen Hughes, tavern, 1st ward.
Patrick McDonough, tavern, 1st ward.
Alfred Kenny, tavern, 1st ward.
Gottlieb Glaiy, tavern, 1st ward.
Chas. P. Mogle, tavern, 1st ward.
Wm. Pollock, tavern, 1st ward.
Cath. Jones, tavern, 2d ward.
R. Reed, tavern, 3d ward.
Henry Bender, tavern, 3d ward.
John Cain, tavern, Brad dock.
E. Auth, tavern, 3d ward.
M. Gruber, tavern, 3d ward.
Robt. Lyons, other goods, 3d ward.
Dan. Meehan, tavern, 4th ward.
John Wehner, tavern, 4th ward.
Bell McCallion, tavern, 4th ward.
Robt. Campbell, tavern 4th ward.
S. H. Watson & Co., tavern, 4th ward.
Ed. Meharr, tavern, 5th ward.
Pete Driscoll, tavern, 5th ward.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd,

John M. Martland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

my26:6

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

myo

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to B. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at exact market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 31, 1870.

The money market works a little closer, but rates may be called from 7 to 9 per cent for A 1 paper, and five to six per cent for call loans.

In gold the market remained very steady at 112 nearly all day, until three P. M., when the market declined to 111¾, but closed firm at that. The fate of the funding bill being still uncertain, every point in its favor or against its passage exercises some minor influence on the market, but its final result will no doubt greatly change the value of gold, governments and stocks. It is admitted by all, that should the bill fail entirely, a rapid rise in gold would take place, in the opinion of several considered too high to start the market upward, and a quick reaction must inevitably follow.

Government bonds were strong at the first board, but reacted and declined about one-half per cent. A further decline in gold would also depress bonds again when a fair general investment demand may set in.

Stocks were very strong but did not advance to-day, and the market has been freely sold up by the cliques. In Pacific Mail an immense short interest is outstanding, and it would not be surprising to see stock go far above 40. The general list is steady.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 111¾; Silver, 109; Eighty-one's, 114¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 110¾; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 110¾; do. 1865, Coupon, 108¾; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 109¾; Ten Forties, 106¾; Adams Express Company, 61; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 38; Western Union Telegraph, 31¾; New York Central, 93; Reading, 97¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 22¾; Michigan Southern, 88¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 99; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 99¾; Chicago & North Western, 72¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred, 84¾; Erie, 24¾.

EXCHANGE.	Large	Small.
London, per £	$9,46	$9,57
Paris, per franc	21¾	23
Berlin, thaler	80¾	83
Frankfort, florins	47	49

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co., Gold: 111¾; United States 6 Sixes, 1881, 114¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 110¾; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 110¾; Ten-Forties, 106¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 108¾; do. do. 1867, 109¾; do. do. 1868, 109¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 111¾; Lake Superior —.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 31, 1870.

Money market is more active and closer. At the close call loans were 5 to 6 per cent.

Messrs. Snaw & Burgess, petroleum merchants, are reported suspended. S. Lewis, a well known operator in that branch of trade at Pittsburgh, is also said to have failed upon contracts on futures with liabilities amounting to $120,000. A Philadelphia firm, extensively engaged in the shipping trade, are also announced as having failed

There was considerable gossip to-day in regard to the next election of the U. S. Company.

The deliveries of stock were irregular and ¼ per cent was paid for the use of stock for five days which covers the closing of the transfer books.

The following telegram was received to-day by the Mariposa Company: "At Josephine we struck a belt of sulphurets. Cannot say how extensive they are. A few tons are in sight, and it looks as if they might continue down some distance. Value per ton, $135."

Foreign exchange very weak under a limited demand and free supply of Southern bills and of bills made against securities; prime, 8¾@8¾.

Gold weak in sympathy with the vague rumors that the Secretary of the Treasury made a favorable impression on the Committee of Ways and Means in behalf of the funding bill, with weakness in foreign exchange and the further increase of specie in the banks of England and France. Dispatches also say that the public debt statement for March will show a decrease of $5,000,000. The price opened at 112¾ and closed at 111¾. Carrying rates 4@6¾ per cent. Clearances $45,000,000.

Governments weak: Coupons of '81, 114@114¼; do. '62, 110¼@110¾; do. '64, 109¾@109¾; do. '65, 109¾@110; do. new, 108¾@108¾; do. '67, 109¾@109¾; do. '68, 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 106¾@106¾; currency 6's, 111¾@112.

State bonds lower: Missouris, 91¾; old Tennessees, 58; new, 51¾; old Virginias, 70½; new do. 70; old North Carolinas, 46; new, 22¾; Louisiana Levee 6s, 67.

Stocks were unsettled and lower. Business was large during the forenoon, when the market was strong, and the last figures of the day were among the earliest. The principal dealings were in Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, North Western, St. Paul, Vanderbilts and Rock Island. Pacific Mail led the market on its downward turn, and sold as low as 33¾.

Canton, 65¾; Cumberland, 32; Western Union Telegraph, 32; Quicksilver, 19¼; Mariposa, 5¼; preferred, 15¾; Adams Express, 61; Weils, 19½; American Express, 38½; United States Express, 46¼; Pacific Mail, 37¾; New York Central, 92¾; do. scrip, 89¾; Erie, 24¾; Harlem, 143½; Reading, 97½; Michigan Central, 119½; Lake Shore, 88; Illinois Central, 140; Pittsburgh, 99; Northwestern, 77; do. preferred, 83½; Rock Island, 119; New Jersey Central, 102½; St. Paul, 60¼; do. preferred, 74; Wabash, 45¾; do. preferred, 74; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 39¾; do. preferred, 65½; Chicago & Alton, 111¾; do. preferred, 113; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; C. C. & C., 74; St. Joe, 106; C. I. C., 84¾.

Boston Prices: Copper Falls, 6; Franklin, 5¼; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 17.

Sub-Treasury balance, gold, $78,781,228; currency, $2,916,520; general balance, $82,804,761.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The dry goods market was steady, but lacking in activity, although the weather was very fine. Bedford prints were selling down to 6¼c by the package and 6¾c to select; Wamsutta do 6¼c; Briggs do 8¼c by the package and 8¾c to select. The Masonville and Slater Sons' cambrics are reduced 9¼c and Lancaster 9¼c. Percales are in fine display at 21c, and are fully as good as French goods of the same class which command 50@52½c.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Hogs declined 25 @35c, with sales at $8,60@9,30. Cattle 15@25c lower, with sales at $4@8 for common cows to extra prime shipping steers.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 31, 1870.

Our general merchandise markets are giving some evidence of increased activity, though business is not what it ought to be or usually is at this season of the year. One of the great obstacles, and which has retarded business considerably during the past sixty days, is gradually being removed, we refer to the violent fluctuation in values, as the impression is pretty general that the shrinkage is is about over, and that there is not much probability of any further decline. Already the provisions market has stiffened up considerably, and grain and flour, are also stronger with an improved demand, and Oats and Corn are higher. We repeat, if confidence could only be fully restored, if people could satisfy themselves that it is safe to stock up, that there is no danger of any further depreciation, and as we have already intimated, this feeling is gaining ground, there is no doubt, but in that event trade would materially improve, and this is earnestly desired. Our merchants as a general thing, had a very poor trade during the fall and winter, and they are all looking forward in hopes of a revival this spring, and it is to be hoped that there hopes will be more than realized.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 66@70c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged; Common to choice white are refined do 4½; Pearls 9¢@9¼; Pots 7¼.

APPLES—Continue very slow with liberal arrivals and a supply considerably in excess of the demand; we continue to quote at $2,50@3,50 per bbl.

BEANS—May be quoted at $1,75@2,25, the outside figure for choice navy—but few sales above $2.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the better grades but common and inferior continues very dull. Sales of the former at 35@38c, and fancy brands at 40 cts.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, 2c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackets Belle Berries at $20 per bbl—no other kind in market.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged: 23@23½c in jobbing lots, and 20@26c in a retail way.

CORNMEAL—Is quoted, in store, at 90@$1 per bushel, as to quality.

CHEESE—Is in better supply and easier. New York Goshen 19; Ohio do, 18@18½; Factory, 17½; Hamburg, 16½; Western Reserve, 15.

DRIED FRUIT—The season is now at hand when there should be an improved demand, but as yet there is no indication of anything of the kind. The market is glutted with both peaches and apples, especially the former, and prices are very low. We continue to quote apples at 6¼@7¼c. Peaches 7½@8¾c for quarters, 9@10c for halves, and 18@20c for pared. Blackberries at 13@14c and pitted cherries at 25@28c.

EGGS—In good supply and dull though some dealers are holding in expectation of better prices soon. We now quote at 22@23c.

FLOUR—The market is devoid of anything new or important—there is a moderate local demand, and no change to make in quotations. We continue to quote western flours at $5@6,25 for spring, $5,50@5,75 for winter, and $7,50@8 for fancy brands. Rye Flour, $5.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat continue very meagre, and with a fair milling demand the market is firmer, though prices are unchanged: $1,10@1,14 for fair to prime Red. Oats in good demand and the receipts in this market is pretty well reduced, several shipments having been made recently to Philadelphia and Cincinnati. We continue to quote at 45¾c, buying, and 46@46¾c, selling. Corn is also scarce and firmer with considerable inquiry, compared with last week, prices are higher; we now quote at 70@72, buying, buyers furnishing sacking, and 75 to 76@80, selling, the outside figure for prime yellow shelled. Rye is in demand and the market is almost bare; we continue to quote at 80@82, buying, and 85, selling. There is little or nothing doeing in barley, and prices are unchanged at 80@85 for spring and 90@95 for fall.

HAY—Baled hay is being sold on wharf at $16@18, and reported dull.

HUSKS—2¼@3c.

HOMINY—$5,50@6 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Is firmer but unchanged: $1,26@1,28, for Extra No. 1 and 88@90 for No. 2.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

PROVISIONS—Market firmer and demand rather better without, however, any quotable advance. Shoulders, 12 for plain and 13 for Sugar Cured; Sides, 16@16¾, for Ribbed, and 16¼@16¾ for Clear; Sugar Cured Hams, 17¼@17¾. Dried Beef, 19. Mess Pork, $27,50@28. Lard, in tierces, 15@15¾; in bbls, 15¾@16. In Bellefonte's & Co's caddy Lard, in 3 and 5 lb packages, 17¾@18.

POTATOES—Sales in store at 45@50 cts, the latter figure for prime Peach Blows. Supply not very large although fully up to the demand.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 6@6½c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼; Oatmeal, $10,50 per bushel, $5,50 per half bbl.

PEAS—Sales at $2,60@2,25 per bushel.

ONIONS—In fair demand with regular sales at $2,50@3 per bbl.

SEEDS—There is an improved demand for Clover seed and prices are stronger; may be quoted at $8¾@8¾. Timothy seed scarce and firmer, though the demand is light—$5,75@6. Flaxseed, market bare; nominal at $2,15. McSane & Aujer are selling Norway seed oats at $1 per bushel.

SALT—Unchanged—$1,80@1,85 in car load lots, and the usual advance in store.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, March. 31, 1870.

CATTLE.

The market has again been very quiet this week, the sales in the aggregate being light, while in regard to prices there is no quotable change. If the cattle had only been here the sales would doubtless have been much larger as there was an average number of eastern buyers in attendance, including, Briggs, Dudley, Kelly, Martin, Klemen and Aull, all of whom would no doubt have bought more liberally, if the cattle had been on sale. It must not be inferred from this, however, that the demand was urgent for such was not the case, nor that buyers would have paid extreme prices, as cattle now are fully as high here, relatively, as in the east, and besides there is a good deal of risk in handling stock just now, as an over supply in almost any of the eastern markets is sure to terminate badly for shippers. The receipts at these yards have been very small for several weeks, but this is usually the case at this season of the year, and it is likely that they will continue so until the time for "grassers" arrives, about the 1st of June.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26TH, 1870.	No.	Lb.	Price.
Hedges & T. for Thompson	20	17,940	
MONDAY, MARCH 28TH.			
H., L. & Co. for Ford & Co	5	5,380	7 25
" " "	18	20,410	
TUESDAY, MARCH 29TH.			
H., L. & Co. for Ford & Co	15	22,360	8 12
" " Schickler	18	22,390	7 85
" " "	18	22,220	7 50
" " "	18	21,430	7 60
" " Ford & Co	18	24,030	7 00
Kunkle to Case	18	19,520	6 90
Hann to Ke ly	25	30,940	7 25
Trauerman & L. to Klemm	6	7,030	7 80
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30TH.			
Hammera to Lindey	46	58,110	7 75
" " Smith & K	18	17,980	7 00
H., L. & Co. for Schickler	15	14,450	6 50
" " Kirchhild	5	4,760	6 62
" " "	2	2,260	5,00
" " Malvin	7	7,980	5 80
" " "	16	13,160	6 40
" " Weah	17	15,540	5 85
" " L. B. Doud	3	2,290	5 87
" " "	8	7,560	5 75
" " "	18	17,610	6 25
" " Malvin	5	5,320	5 25
" " Doud	19	17,850	5 50
Orr & Williams for Gundy	18	17,820	7 30
THURSDAY, MARCH 31ST.			
H., L. & Co. for Gould	38	39,280	7 25
" " Brinkerhoof	17	15,580	6 00
Thompson to Kelly	17	15,620	7 15
Kleman to Nichy	7	19,610	

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep have again been light this week, and with a good shipping demand, the market has been strong, and all the different grades were sold at big prices. Nor is it probable that there will be any increase in the receipts for some weeks to come, not until after shearing time is over, when it is probable, as there is always, all the markets will be flooded with short sheep, as there is always a very large number thrown upon the market just as soon as the wool is taken off. So long, however, as the arrivals continue light as they have for several weeks past, so long will prices be sustained. Good ninety pound averages sold this week at 7c, and 95 to 100 pound averages, may be quoted at 7¼@8c—one bunch, averaging 113 pounds, brought 8¾. One small drove of clipped sheep, very common, averaging 72 pounds, brought 5c.

HOGS.

Under the influence of an improved demand and continued light receipts, the hog market is active and considerably stronger, and compared with last week, prices have advanced fully 25c per 100 pounds. We now quote Philadelphia Hogs at 9¾@10, and Yorkers at 8¾@9¾. It is probable that the high prices for cattle and sheep is helping to stimulate the hog market somewhat, as the latter are much cheaper for the butcher than either of the former, the only trouble is the fact that there is not the same demand for pork that there is for beef and mutton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 31, 1870

The announcement of the failure of a prominent oil firm in New York to-day took the trade here by surprise, coming as it does thus early the year, and it appeared to have a very demoralizing influence on the markets both in the East and Pittsburgh. The firm above alluded to, it is reported, had some 10,000 bbls of high priced oil to receive to-day, the differences on which amounted to some $35,000, and New York like, they went under. If it had occured later in the season it would not have been so much thought of, but to go under as the first shock was not looked for or expected. Last year Pittsburghers stood up to the scratch when the differences against them were frequent and heavy, and the New Yorkers made a nice thing out of it; but this time the shoe is on the other foot, the differences is against them instead of being in their favor, and shyster like, they suspend. This is not the first case of the kind on the part of these eastern operators, nor is it likely that it will be the last one. They are all right so long as the market goes in their favor, but in case it does not, it is all wrong—they immediately give up the game. There are exceptions, of course, as they are some highminded and honorable men in the oil business there, but instances of this kind are much more frequent there than here. We trust the differences will be to make Pittsburghers more careful in regard to buyers, not to encourage men of this character, and the sooner they are driven out of the business the better for all concered. No man or set of men have any right to enter into speculating, unless they are able and willing to stand the consequences, no matter what they may be, and it is not only mean but wicked for a man to meddle the resnit of his own wild and bad management upon innocent victims as is some times the case.

CRUDE.

Market dull and weak but unchanged. Sale 1,200 bbls spot at 11¼. Seller until July quoted at 11¾, or seller all year at same figure. Buyer all year, 14¼@14¾.

REFINED.

The refined market was badly demoralized late in the day, and it is difficult to give reliable quotations. There was a sale of 500 bbls spot early in the day at 25¾, but subsquently the same delivery was reported as being offered at 24¼. April to June offered at 26½; and buyer will not start at 30.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

A. B Mills 80, on account W Bartle; J Wilkins 240, on account Phil'a and Boston Pet Co; Liberty Oil Works 160, on account Parker Thompson; J Wilkins 160, on account same; Cosmos Oil Works 160, on account D C Herbert; Citizens Oil Works 400, on account E H Long.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, Logan, S. & Co, 250 bbls refined to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

A. W. Bell, 54 bbls paraline, to Nelson & Cloud, Phil'a.

Total ..... 503 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED BY WEST PENN. R. R. Companies, Oil Works, 200 bbls ref. oil to Cramer & Co., Chicago.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Cotton firm, with sales 2,000 bales at 22½c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 9,236 bbls; flour without change, with sales of 7,900 bbls at $4,45@4,60 for super State and western, $4,65@5,50 for common to choice extra State, $4,70@5,45 for do to extra western, $5,15@6,10 for good choice white wheat extra, $4,80@5 for common to choice round hoop Ohio, $5@6 for common to fair extra St. Louis, and $6,10@8 for good to choice do, closing quiet. Rye Flour dull, with sales 200 bbls at $4,25@5,10. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky firmer, with sales 450 bbls western at 90¼c@$1 free, but chiefly at 90¼c. Wheat: receipts 16,140 bus; less active, with no change in prices; sales 6100 bus at $1,11@1,13 for No. 2 Milwaukee in store and delivered about the 19th; No. 1 do 1,26@1,26 for winter red and amber western; and $1,45@1,61½ for white State. Rye dull. Sales 500 bus rye malt at 85c. Barley dull, with sales 1500 bus State at 82½c, and 5000 bus Canada in bond at 90c, nominally quiet. Corn: receipts 3000 bus; less active and scarcely so firm: sales 2500 bus at $1,05@1,05 for new mixed western, $1,07@1,08 for new yellow Jersey and Southern, and $1,08@1,12 for old. Oats firmer at 62@65c for —strictly choice Minnesota 1,05; prime fall $1,15. Nothing done in Rye. Whisky firm at 93c, closing higher at 94c. Sugar semowhat unsettled at 9@12c for Cuba, Cotton Yarns, choice Louisiana, Coffee 20@32c for good to choice. Molasses—fair to choice new plantation 75@80c. Pork very dull at $26,50@27. Dry salt meats—no large sales; round lots loose shoulders worth 9¾; 12¾c for rough sides; 13½@13¾c for clear ribs; 14c clear sides. Bacon small sales of shoulders at 10½@10¾c; clear ribs 15c; clear sides 15½@15¾c. Lard firm at 14@14¼c. Cattle steady and unchanged. Hogs dull. Receipts—flour 2900 bbls, wheat 4000 bush, corn 1500 bush, oats 1890 bush, barley 500 bu.

CHICAGO, March 31—Eastern exchange at par buying and 1-10 per cent. premium selling. Flour quiet at $3,85@4,75 for spring extras. Wheat in fair demand and ½@¾c higher, ranging at 76@78¼c for regular and fresh receipts No. 2, closing firm at 76¾c; this afternoon market is irregular at 76¼@76½c, cash and seller April. Corn ½@¾c higher, closing at 76¼@77c for No. 2 this afternoon market is firm at 76¾@77c, cash; 79¼c, seller May. Oats ¾@¾c higher, closing firm at 38¾c for No. 2. Rye firm, closing firm at 70¾c for No. 2. Barley quiet and almost nominal at 50@58c for No. 2; and almost nominal at 50@58c for No. 3. Highwines inactive and nominal at 96@97c. Mess Pork sold at $25,75@26,25, closing at $26. Lard sold at 14¼c. Dry salted shoulders closed at 9¼c; rough sides 12¼c; short rib middles 13¼c loose. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours—2,762 bbls flour, 41,580 bush wheat, 17,716 bush corn, 5,020 bush oats, 1,558 bush barley and 4,811 hogs. Shipments—3,024 bbls flour, 18,120 bush wheat, 26,217 bush corn, 3,490 bush oats, 2,016 bush barley and 3,656 hogs.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.—Bagging is steady at 25c. Cotton firm, with sales middling at 20¾c. Flour steady: extra family $5. Grain quiet and steady: wheat $1,10@1,20; corn 93c; oats 63c; rye 90c, from store in sacks. Provisions very dull. Mess pork $27,50. Bacon: shoulders 11¾c; clear rib 15¾c; clear sides 16¼c. Bulk Meats: shoulders 10¼c; clear rib 14¼c; clear sides 15c. Lard: prime tierce 15¾c. Hams: sugar cured 16¾c. Whisky quiet and steady at 92c. Tobacco: full prices for leaf. Sales in good demand and fair to-day at 5@6,80, selling, the outside figure for prime yellow shelled. Rye is in demand and the market is almost bare; we continue to quote at 80@82, buying, and 85, selling. There is little or nothing doeing in barley, and prices are unchanged at 80@85 for spring and 90@95 for fall.

HAY—Baled hay is being sold on wharf at $16@18, and reported dull.

HUSKS—2¼@3c.

HOMINY—$5,50@6 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Is firmer but unchanged: $1,26@1,28, for Extra No. 1 and 88@90 for No. 2.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

PROVISIONS—Market firmer and demand rather better without, however, any quotable advance. Shoulders, 12 for plain and 13 for Sugar Cured; Sides, 16@16¾, for Ribbed, and 16¼@16¾ for Clear; Sugar Cured Hams, 17¼@17¾. Dried Beef, 19. Mess Pork, $27,50@28. Lard, in tierces, 15@15¾; in bbls, 15¾@16. In Bellefonte's & Co's caddy Lard, in 3 and 5 lb packages, 17¾@18.

POTATOES—Sales in store at 45@50 cts, the latter figure for prime Peach Blows. Supply not very large although fully up to the demand.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 6@6½c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼; Oatmeal, $10,50 per bushel, $5,50 per half bbl.

PEAS—Sales at $2,60@2,25 per bushel.

ONIONS—In fair demand with regular sales at $2,50@3 per bbl.

SEEDS—There is an improved demand for Clover seed and prices are stronger; may be quoted at $8¾@8¾. Timothy seed scarce and firmer, though the demand is light—$5,75@6. Flaxseed, market bare; nominal at $2,15. McSane & Aujer are selling Norway seed oats at $1 per bushel.

SALT—Unchanged—$1,80@1,85 in car load lots, and the usual advance in store.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, March. 31, 1870.

CATTLE.

The market has again been very quiet this week, the sales in the aggregate being light, while in regard to prices there is no quotable change. If the cattle had only been here the sales would doubtless have been much larger as there was an average number of eastern buyers in attendance, including, Briggs, Dudley, Kelly, Martin, Klemen and Aull, all of whom would no doubt have bought more liberally, if the cattle had been on sale. It must not be inferred from this, however, that the demand was urgent for such was not the case, nor that buyers would have paid extreme prices, as cattle now are fully as high here, relatively, as in the east, and besides there is a good deal of risk in handling stock just now, as an over supply in almost any of the eastern markets is sure to terminate badly for shippers. The receipts at these yards have been very small for several weeks, but this is usually the case at this season of the year, and it is likely that they will continue so until the time for "grassers" arrives, about the 1st of June.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26TH, 1870.	No.	Lb.	Price.
Hedges & T. for Thompson	20	17,940	
MONDAY, MARCH 28TH.			
H., L & Co. for Ford & Co	5	5,380	7 25
" " "	18	20,410	
TUESDAY, MARCH 29TH.			
H., L. & Co. for Ford & Co	15	22,360	8 12
" " Schickler	18	22,390	7 85
" " "	18	22,220	7 50
" " "	18	21,430	7 60
" " Ford & Co	18	24,030	7 00
Kunkle to Case	18	19,520	6 90
Hann to Ke ly	25	30,940	7 25
Trauerman & L. to Klemm	6	7,030	7 80
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30TH.			
Hammera to Lindey	46	58,110	7 75
" " Smith & K	18	17,980	7 00
H., L. & Co. for Schickler	15	14,450	6 50
" " Kirchhild	5	4,760	6 62
" " "	2	2,260	5,00
" " Malvin	7	7,980	5 80
" " "	16	13,160	6 40
" " Weah	17	15,540	5 85
" " L. B. Doud	3	2,290	5 87
" " "	8	7,560	5 75
" " "	18	17,610	6 25
" " Malvin	5	5,320	5 25
" " Doud	19	17,850	5 50
Orr & Williams for Gundy	18	17,820	7 30
THURSDAY, MARCH 31ST.			
H., L. & Co. for Gould	38	39,280	7 25
" " Brinkerhoof	17	15,580	6 00
Thompson to Kelly	17	15,620	7 15
Kleman to Nichy	7	19,610	

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep have again been light this week, and with a good shipping demand, the market has been strong, and all the different grades were sold at big prices. Nor is it probable that there will be any increase in the receipts for some weeks to come, not until after shearing time is over, when it is probable, as there is always, all the markets will be flooded with short sheep, as there is always a very large number thrown upon the market just as soon as the wool is taken off. So long, however, as the arrivals continue light as they have for several weeks past, so long will prices be sustained. Good ninety pound averages sold this week at 7c, and 95 to 100 pound averages, may be quoted at 7¼@8c—one bunch, averaging 113 pounds, brought 8¾. One small drove of clipped sheep, very common, averaging 72 pounds, brought 5c.

HOGS.

Under the influence of an improved demand and continued light receipts, the hog market is active and considerably stronger, and compared with last week, prices have advanced fully 25c per 100 pounds. We now quote Philadelphia Hogs at 9¾@10, and Yorkers at 8¾@9¾. It is probable that the high prices for cattle and sheep is helping to stimulate the hog market somewhat, as the latter are much cheaper for the butcher than either of the former, the only trouble is the fact that there is not the same demand for pork that there is for beef and mutton.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with 11 feet in the channel. The weather continues cloudy with frequent showers, and there is every prospect of a further rise.

The Sioux City, it was said, would get off for Fort Benton last night. She has engagements at Wheeling.

Business continues moderately active, and all the boats loading appeared to be getting as much freight as they could handle.

Telegrams from Omaha yesterday report the Missouri rising at that point and full of ice.

Capt. Jos. H. Porter, has retired from the steamboat agency business.

The Wild Duck, Capt. Anawalt, will positively depart for St. Louis to-day, not later than noon, and those shipped who have not yet sent down their bills of lading should do so at once.

The Juniata departed for Cincinnati yesterday with a fair trip.

As freights are becoming a little scarce below, we may expect a number of boats to head for this port soon, and already some of them are on the way.

—We clip the following from the Little Rock *Republican* under date of March 22: Our river was declining rapidly yesterday, and all hope of a swell before the annual June rise is fast disappearing. Should the warm weather set in a few weeks earlier than common, the water from the snow in the mountains may induce the river to swell between banks before the general rush of waters come down. From all we can gather concerning the fall of snow near where the Arkansas and her tributaries head, we are of the belief that we shall experience one, if not the greatest freshets, ever known to this portion of the country, when the "thaw" commences. It would be well to prepare for it. The Nightingale and Importer are above, and long past due. The low water keeps them hugging the sand bars, and will until the spring freshets come to their assistance.

—A correspondent on board the T. F. Eckert, writes under date of March 21, as follows to the Cincinnati *Gazette*: We have been here since the 3d instant taking out the cargo of the Emma No. 3, and have succeeded in raising considerable cotton, rosin, pig iron, &c. The wreck lies in 35 feet of water, capsized with the currant, bow up stream, and 300 yards from the Tennesse or main shore, and about 400 from the island. Steamboats pass either side of the wreck going up and down. No bodies have been found since we came here, and I believe but three or four have been found since the disaster, out of the 75 lost. I am of opinion that very few of them ever will be found, as the deposit of sand is so great that it will prevent them rising till the time comes for "the sea to give up the dead."

—As will be reference to card the new and elegant Northern Line packet Lake Superior, Capt. J. Worden, is announced to leave here for the Upper Mississippi, on Saturday April 9th. The Red Wing, Capt. W. P. Hight, also brand new and belonging to the same company, will follow the Superior, a week later, leaving on Saturday April 14th. These are both elegant steamers, and offer superior inducements to passengers.

—A late St. Louis paper says: Capt. John Shaw came down from St. Charles yesterday morning. He believed the Fontanelle, his new stern wheeler, was launched last week. She will leave Pittsburgh about the 8th or 10th of April for this port. Her cabin is being extended to a greater lenhth than originally intended.

—Owing to the sudden rise in the river, the embankment at the lower lock of the canal, at Keokuk, Iowa, gave way Saturday, and the entire Government work at the point was flooded, causing great damage. Work will be suspended until the river falls.

—Eaglesport dam, of the Muskingum improvement, has been seriously damaged by the late high water. Over two hundred men are now at work trying to repair, it is very difficult, and will cost perhaps $20,000 to accomplish the job.

—The steamer Arkansas, from New Orleans, arrived at Little Rock, on the 10th, with 1,150 bars for the Fort Smith railroad. She left Little Rock on the 20th, with her up river freight, intending to go above Dardanella.

—The towboat Alex. Chambers burst her cylinder Tuesday, twenty miles below Gallipolis. She landed her tow, and returned to Gallipolis for repairs.

—The Camella and St. Charles left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Tuesday, and the Messenger was advertised to follow on Wednesday.

—The Mountain Boy left Wheeling on Monday, with the property belonging to the State Capital, for Charleston, West Virginia.

—The new Evansville and Cairo packet, Idlewild, is about completed, and will be ready for business in a few days.

—Peter G. Rath was nominated as Supervising Inspector for the Eighth District on Monday by the President.

—The Leonidas, en route from New Orleans, has 84 hhds sugar and 80 bdls shingles for Pittsburgh.

—The Wauanita was to have left Cincinnati for New Orleans on Wednesday.

—The Cumberland river was rising on Tuesday with 14 feet on Harpeth Shoals.

—The Sallie passed Vicksburgh on Tuesday, en route for New Orleans.

—The Savanna, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, was at Evansville on Tuesday.

—Wm. Dorsey and James Shouse are the Camella's pilots.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

DILWORTH, HARPER & CO.,

243 Liberty Street,

(Opposite head of Wood street,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe4:181

ESTABLISHED BY

A. & T. GORMLY, 1812.

W. M. GORMLY,

WHOLESALE GROCER

No. 271 Liberty Street,

(DIRECTLY OAP. EAGLE HOTEL,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

M. STEELE.....J. A. STEELE.

M. STEELE & SON,

Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c.

No. 95 OHIO STREET, near East Common,

ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa.

MEANOR & HARPER,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

No. 329 LIBERTY STREET,

Consignments solicited. se7

W. C. ARMSTRONG,

(Successor to Fetzer & Armstrong,)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 25 Market Street.

my18

L. J. BLANCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

No. 396 PENN STREET.

ap18:x89

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,

Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns, Cotton Batting, Bagging, Manufactured generally, 113 and 114 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

JOHN I. HOUSE...EDW. HOUSE.....WM. H. HOUSE

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

OFFICIAL.

PITTSBURGH,

OFFICE CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, March 30, 1870.

NOTICE.—The assessments for Grading and Macadamizing LARIMER Avenue, from Station street to Spring street, are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1870

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

mh30

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Water Committee Room, where specific can be seen, until APRIL 4th, to furnish FERRULES for one year.

mh28 JOSEPH FRENCH, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the OFFICE OF THE WATER WORKS, third story of the Market House, up till APRIL 4th, 1870, to furnish a supply of GOOD, CLEAN MERCHANTABLE NUT COAL, at both Upper and Lower Works, for one year from the 10th day of April, 1870, to be screened through not less than a 1¼ inch screen and run over a black screen of not less than ¾ of an inch.

mh18:r75 JOSEPH FRENCH, Superin't.

RIVER PACKETS.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

NORTHERN LINE STEAMERS,

For St. Louis, Davenport, Dubuque and St. Paul,

THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE.

STEAMER LAKE SUPERIOR,

Captain J. WORDEN....S. GRENNELL, Clerk,

Will leave as above on SATURDAY, April 9th.

STEAMER RED WING,

WM. P. HIGHT, Capt....P. FLANNIGAN, Clerk.

Will leave on THURSDAY, April 14th.

These new and magnificent steamers are under charge of careful and experienced officers, and offer unsurpassed accommodations, offering rare inducements to Passengers and Shippers.

For particulars, apply to

R. C. GRAY, 64 Water street, or to

mh31 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid side-wheel JUNIATA

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Subscribers changing their residences or places of business will consult their convenience and our own by leaving word for the carriers at our counting room, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

A New gas main is being laid on Sixth avenue.

Bad luck to move on Friday, is a superstition that will be generally disregarded to-day.

Travel over Webster avenue is somewhat impeded now by the laying of a new water pipe thereon.

Look out for practical jokers this morning. It is "all fool's day" and people should not be made fools all day.

April Fool.—For the origin of the term "April Fool," see first verse of the thirty-second chapter of Proverbs. REX.

Allegheny may yet have a first class mammoth hotel. We understand certain parties are considering the matter of leasing the upper portion of Frazier's block for that purpose.

A Lunatic.—Owen Ravenaugh, a lunatic, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning on Pennsylvania avenue and taken to the lock-up. He will be removed to an insane asylum.

Street Commissioner Megraw, of Allegheny, has had a large force of men engaged in cleaning the streets in the Fifth and Sixth wards for a week past. The improvement is very perceptible.

A salute of one hundred guns will be fired to-day, under the auspices of our colored citizens, in commemoration of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. The grand jubilee will not take place until the fourth Tuesday in April.

Visited the Workhouse.—The Grand Jury paid an official visit to the Workhouse yesterday. Several hours were spent in an inspection of the building and its management. The visitors returned about four o'clock in the afternoon.

Gold is down no lower than the prices prevailing at Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s headquarters for clothing, No. 121 Wood street, corner of Fifth avenue. Readers will ascertain this fact by making a visit to the establishment where a magnificent stock of seasonable goods will be found.

Coming.—The Mayor received a telegram yesterday, from Philadelphia, stating that a committee of the Councils of that city would leave for Pittsburgh last evening and arrive here this morning, to investigate the system upon which our institutions of correction are conducted.

Mayor's Court.—There were twenty-one victims in the lock-up Wednesday night, who were called before the Mayor yesterday morning for a hearing. Twelve of the number not having the required funds to liquidate the demands of the city upon them were sent to the "Hill," and the remaining nine paid the cash.

Abused a Child.—Elizabeth Pool made information before Justice Salisbury yesterday, charging Matthew Munn with assault and battery. She alleges that the accused, who is a driver for a glass factory, struck the daughter of the deponent, a little girl, knocked her down and then kicked her. A warrant was issued.

Using a Handy Billy.—Jamoe McKenna and James Porter have been at loggerheads for a few days past. They have recently had several law suits. McKenna made information, before Alderman Taylor, against Porter for felonious assault and battery, charging him with using a handy billy and striking him on the head.

Discharged.—July Kemp, a colored woman, made information before Alderman McAdams, of the Fourteenth ward, yesterday, charging Albert Burnett, a white man, with assault and battery, with intent to commit a rape. Burnett was arrested and after a hearing was discharged, and the prosecutrix required to pay the costs.

Lecture on Africa.—The lecture of Dr. Pinney, returned missionary from Africa, in the Second Presbyterian Church, last evening, was rather slimly attended. It contained many interesting reminiscences of Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, S. J. Mills, Dr. Swift, and others, in connection with the Colonization Society, and the mission work in Africa.

Progressing.—The work of rebuilding the Fifth ward, Allegheny, Public School House is progressing very satisfactorily. It is now certain to be completed about the latter part of June or the first of July next. When completed the school house will be fully as convenient, attractive and strong as it was before the disastrous conflagration a few months ago.

The "Evening Mail" is now located in the old GAZETTE building, Fifth avenue, which they are refitting up in good style. We are glad to note the great prosperity enjoyed by our spicy evening contemporary, and congratulate its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Kreps and Caldwell, on the success which has thus far attended their labors to make a readable and paying paper.

St. Lawrence Hotel.—We direct the special attention of the reader to the advertisement of this house in another column. It is centrally located in the immediate vicinity of all the competing railways, and under the management of its well known and courteous landlord, Mr. Ed. Barker, cannot fail to sustain its former wide spread popularity. It has been thoroughly refitted in all its apartments.

Mr. J. C. McPherson, the popular and genial host of the East Liberty Exchange, has purchased the Rutherford Park Hotel, on the Passaic, New Jersey, ten miles from New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad. This is one of the most delightful resorts in the country, and it must prove popular and prosperous under Mr. McPherson's management. The house will be opened about the 15th inst.

Whipped Her Son.—Catharine Wachter yesterday made information before Alderman Koenig against John Evans for assault and battery. The defendant and Mrs. Wachter's son are employed in a glass house in the Ninth ward. They had a quarrel yesterday, when Evens, according to the allegations, whipped the youth and then finished the performance by ducking him in a trough of water. Evans will be arrested.

"American Enterprise."—This is the title adopted by the American News Company of New York for a unique large quarto illustrated advertising sheet. The engravings, which are ingeniously designed to hold some affinity to the advertisements, are executed in the highest style of wood engraving, and are very creditable to the artist, Gildenfenny, 45 Fifth avenue, has this elegant and novel sheet for sale.

Loafers.—Monongahela borough is possessed of a large class of loafers, boys from 15 to 20 years of age, who take delight in loitering around the corners, insulting pedestrians, throwing stones at the occupants of passing vehicles, and amusing themselves with similar unmanly diversions. The borough is not possessed of a constable; at least if it is, the individual holding that important position, don't seem anxious to make himself known.

Rough Treatment.—Justice Salisbury yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Matthew Munn charged with assault and battery on oath of Eliza Pool. Munn is employed as a driver in Birmingham. Yesterday he was approached by a little daughter of Mrs. Pool, who asked him for some straw, when without further provocation it is alleged he whipped and then kicked her out of the stable. The case will be fully investigated when the accused is arrested.

A Raid.—The castle of Captain Michael Hughes, of the Fenian army, which is located in the Fifth ward, on Tunnel street, was stormed last night by a detachment of the Mayors's police and the occupants, to the number of five, four men and one woman, including Michael and his wife Mary, were captured and placed in durance vile. A party had assembled in Michael's castle and were enjoying themselves in a boisterous sort of way, which annoyed the neighbors. Hence the raid.

Serious Accident.

Theodore Young, a boy about twelve years of age, who had been "stealing a ride" on a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was seriously injured yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock. As the train passed the Rush House, he jumped off, slipped and fell with both feet on the track and the wheels passed over them. One of his heels was partially cut off, and the other foot was fairly split open, probably rendering amputation necessary. He was taken into the Rush [illegible] he was made as comfortable as [illegible] was conveyed to his home in Birmingham.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

THURSDAY, March 31—The case of the United States vs. Julius Adler, Louis Rosenberg and Pearson Fleisher, which has been on trial since Monday, was resumed and the testimony concluded. The arguments of counsel and charge of the Court will probably occupy another day.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

THURSDAY, March 31—In the case of St. Andrews Church vs. James Hogg, previously reported, the jury found for the defendant.

Henry Krelling et ux vs. Christ Baker, action in ejectment for a lot fronting on the Brownsville road, in Lower St. Clair township. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

110 Citizens Oil Refining Company vs. Dilworth.
112 Jacoby vs. Schoen et al.
178 Brown, use, vs. S. R. "Reindeer."
180 S. B. "Grey Fox" vs. Millinger, McClay & Co.
190 Bonner vs. Johnson et al.
191 Parchment vs. McKee.
192 Richey vs. Shaeffer.
194 Brown vs. Seiforth.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

THURSDAY, March 31.—The case of Rankin's Executors vs. James O'Neal previously reported was resumed and submitted to the jury.

The next case taken up was that of Philip Drum vs. Enoch Dice. Action to recover damages for violation of contract. The defendant sold to the plaintiff a lot of sheep to be delivered between the first of April and the first of June at buyers option. Before the plaintiff called for the sheep it is alleged that the defendant received a higher bid for the sheep than the plaintiff was to pay for them and sold them, and when plaintiff called for them he refused to deliver them, whereupon plaintiff claimed damages. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

51 P. & C. G. Coal Co's. Bailey.
53 Same vs. Hartin an.
54 Same vs. Henderson.
55 Smolgrass use vs. Snodgrass, et al.
58 Coursin vs. Hasting et al.
59 Sumner & Co. vs. Updegraft et ux.
62 Bonner vs. Sterling.
65 Central P. R. W. Co. vs. Oakland Railway Co.
41 Hill vs. Frethy et al.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

THURSDAY, March 31.—The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Henry A. Headgrass, indicted for larceny by bailee, Eilen Headgrass prosecutrix. The defendant was charged with appropriating a lot of wearing apparel, the property of the prosecutrix. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

John Henmiller, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of Thomas L. Dowling, was arraigned and plead not guilty. The defendant is proprietor of a saloon at No. 1066 Penn street, where the offense was alleged to have been committed on February 6th, 1870. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

Wm. Nicholson, indicted for malicious mischief, was placed on trial. He was charged with shooting a goat, the property of James Sterling. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty and directed that the defendant pay the costs.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph J. Keogh, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, Philip Ryan prosecutor. The defendant, it was alleged, struck the prosecutor over the head with a "handy billy." The jury returned a verdict of guilty of simply assault and battery.

Charles Ritter and Conrad Wagner indicted for a misdemeanor under the act of Assembly relating to the Board of Health, John D. McFadden, prosecutor. The offense charged was that of emptying privy filth on the wharf. A plea of *nolle contendere* was entered.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Barton, indicted for larceny, John W. Taylor, prosecutor. The defendant boarded with the prosecutor in Allegheny, and it was alleged that he and his wife, on or about the 21st of March, were left alone in the house, and when Mrs. Taylor returned she discovered that a door leading to her sleeping room had been broken open and her watch stolen. The watch was afterward found at Cimiotti's pawn broker shop. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. John Coyle, Esq., defendant's counsel, moved for a new trial in arrest of judgment.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. James Raymond, against whom there were three indictments for larceny, Archy Blair and Robert Yankel prosecutors. It was alleged that the defendant entered a house near Bakerstown on or about the fourth of January and stole therefrom an overcoat, a dress coat, a hat and pair of boots. The articles were in possession of the owners about eleven o'clock at night, and the next morning they were gone. A few hours afterwards the defendant was overtaken in Bakerstown, and had the stolen articles in his possession. The jury returned a verdict of guilty in all three cases. The Court then sentenced the defendant in the first case to pay costs of prosecution, a fine of six cents, and undergo an imprisonment in the county work house for the period of one year. In the other two cases he was sentenced to confinement of six months in the county work house in each case, making in all two years.

In cases of the Commonwealth vs. James Scanion and Westley Hill, indicted for the larceny of about two hundred dollars in gold and silver and a silver watch, the property of John Paden, Scanion plead guilty and Sill will be tried on Monday.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

200 Com. vs. Stephen Hoffman.
53 " Peter Crider.
260 " Peter Wilbert.
258 " Michael McGuire.
255 " John W. Renouf.
254 " Joseph Herbster.
263 " J. C. Moon.
271 " Darby Holland.
241 " Charles Hafner, 2 cases.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

268 Com. vs. Henry Barton.
266 " Martin Dunsheiser.
267 " Wm. B. Sterrett.
151 " John Bowman.
154 " Andrew Sturgeon.

OVERBOARD.

Man Drowned—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Lewis A. Barry, who was drowned in the Monongahela river, Wednesday night, while attempting to get on board the "Samson, No. 2." Barry it seems, is from Louisville, and got on board the Samson at that point a few days since on her up trip and was taking passage to this city. When the boat landed here Wednesday he went ashore, and according to the statement of the mate and others connected with the boat became intoxicated. Between nine and ten o'clock he returned to the boat and in attempting to board her fell from the stage plank into the river. Some of the deck hands and the mate, Mr. W. R. Wishart, heard the splash in the water and ran to his assistance. They succeeded after some time had elapsed, in getting the body out of the river before life was extinct. Dr. Stoneroad was sent for but before he arrived the man was dead. The jury, after hearing the testimony, returned a verdict of death by drowning. Deceased was apparently about thirty-five years old. On his person was found a letter from Captain Williamson, of the steamer Graham.

Specie Demanded.

An agent of the Adams Express Co. called at the office of the City Treasurer yesterday, with a city funded debt bond of the denomination of one thousand dollars, for which the gold was demanded. The bond was issued prior to the passage of the legal tender act, and under the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is payable in gold.

The Treasurer refused to pay the bond and sent the agent to the Controller. There are about one hundred thousand dollars of these bonds out, and they will probably all be presented for payment during the present year, which will have a tendency to reduce the "current balance" materially. At the price of gold yesterday it will cost the city $112,000 in greenbacks to redeem the $100,000 of her liabilitites which fall due this year.

Coroners Bulsness.

The following is a report of the inquests held by Coroner Clawson during the month of March: Jacob Ambose, stabbed at a ball in Birmingham; Charles A. H Hotchkiss, killed by the falling of a bank of clay; John Kinsella, died from effects of an overdose of laudanum; David Scott, killed by the overturning of a car; Timothy Mack, died from congestion of the brain; John McCloskey, died from congestion of the brain; Annie Mack, died from convulsions; Hugh Carr, apoplexy; Isabella Boyd, natural causes; unknown infant, deposited in a privy vault; Daniel Whalen, run over by the cars on the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; W. H. Craig, congestion of the brain; Mary A. Pryor, natural causes; and [illegible] drowned in the Mon-

ALL FOOLS' DAY.

Black Friday—The Advent of Moving Time—Experiences of the Unfortunate—Cheering Anticipations.

To-day will be a genuine "black Friday" in the calendar of all those unfortunates who will be compelled to perform a change of base. There is undoubtedly great propriety in designating the first of April as "all fools day," for if ever people look and feel crazed and idiotic it is when undergoing the pangs and woes of "moving." It is a day to be anathematized for months beforehand, and execrated over afterwards. It will be raining or snowing, as a matter of course, and the mud will be possessed of all the properties and virtues of Spaulding's glue. It will be a short day, too, in point of time; far too short to accomplish all that is to be done. The sun will hasten his course on his diurnal round and set long before you are ready for it. It will to lengthy enough, however, in point of agony; viewed in this light it will fully equal a young eternity. An age of suffering will be compressed between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. You will have a headache too—everybody has a headache on "moving day. It is an inseparable adjunct of the occasion. The man or woman who has not an ache or pain all the rest of the year, is sure to feel a pang on the 1st of April. An aching head is an inevitable thing upon that occasion, because it is especially consonant with the misery of the time; it makes you feel so dull, dismal and ill humored. A toothache is not unfrequently an accompaniment, and if you have a hollow tooth in your head it is morally certain to get the mischief in it on moving day. You generally have a twinge of rheumatism, too, and it invariably comes in your back just when you need all the strength of that part for lifting tables, stoves and boxes. If you are predisposed that way it will generally manage to visit you at that time, and if you never had it in your life before it will be sure to choose that occasion for an experiment. If you have children they will be all sick on the first of April, no matter how healthy they may be at other times. They may go to bed the night before as robust as young Sampsons but they will be sure to get up unwell that morning and be very ill and peevish all day. If you have friends at a distance they will be absolutely certain to choose that time for a visit. You may have been inviting them all the rest of the year, when you were in excellent condition for receiving them, but they will procrastinate and postpone until they finally drop down upon you when you have everything torn topsy-turvey and are in absolute *extremis*. There are a thousand other cheering attendants and blessings of the festive occasion which we have not time to enumerate, but which every unfortunate will experience vividly to-day. Job must have been born on the 1st of April, judging from the bitterness with which he cursed his natal day. Undoubtedly on that day the chief Pandora box when the lid was taken off, was this day of days the worst. It is a well established theological rule that no man is accountable for what he does on the 1st of April. It is a time when all creation is awry; when everything is upset; when the elements are resolved back into confusion, and when we have a very truthful pantomime of what the world was before its transformation from chaos. If there was more April fools in the world this year, life would be too intolerable for any human being to endure it.

Amazonian.

Bridget Hall is an Amazonian female, residing in the Ninth ward. She is perfectly able to take care of herself, and if the weaker sex are ever allowed to vote, Bridget would make an excellent representative of her sex. She might also take the stump with credit to herself and profit to the candidate whose claims she advocated. Her determination and vigorous, active mind, and her undaunted courage, would all tend to make her successful. We base these remarks upon a little circumstance which transpired yesterday, and which developed in Bridget some of the characteristics noted. Oliver O'son, a male biped, offended her in some way. Oliver should have known better than to provoke her; but he did'nt. He knows better now though; though experience is a dear school.

Oliver, it seems, offended Bridget in this way. He felt thirsty, and to assuage the same dropped in at the little retreat presided over by the lady. He called for and obtained a glass of the cooling beverage; then turned and was walking away without paying for the drink. Bridget admonished him that such was not the proper way of doing business. He replied in language more forcible than elegant. She continued the controversy by coming from behind the bar, inserting her claws in the flesh of his face, thereby marring the beauty of his countenance considerably. To finish, she dashed the whole pint of lamp shade over his head. He concluded it was desirable to pay the bill. He paid it and escaped from the clutches of the Amazon. Reflecting upon his treatment, he sought the office of Alderman Taylor, and made information against Bridget for assault and battery. A warrant has been issued and Bridget will be arrested.

Life Insurance—Something New.

We bespeak the careful attention of our readers to the advertisement of Rev. W. A. Fuller, resident Manager in this city of the *Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York*, wherein it will be seen that, like everything else, the systems and plans of insurance are progressive. Several new and beneficent features are presented by this prospectus of the Empire Mutual, which will commend themselves to parties about to insure their lives as improvements which every judicious and prudent man will appreciate. The Empire Mutual is managed by some of our best men in New York, and Mr. Fuller, the local manager for Western Pennsylvania, is a gentleman to whose thorough knowledge of the business and irreproachable integrity the most implicit confidence is due. Those who may insure their lives through his agency may feel perfectly sure that he will practice no deception, make no mis-statements, and we learn that the present Institution has acquired an enviable reputation for the prompt adjustments and payments of all losses. These are important considerations with persons who are not themselves well informed on the subject of life insurance. See advertisement in another column.

New Route Proposed.

The rivalry between the two passenger railway lines in Allegheny is likely to result in more extensive facilities of travel for the people. The point at which both are striving is to touch Woods' Run and Pittsburgh, and at the same time travel through the best parts of Allegheny. The Manchester line does this now, but there is a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Second and Sixth wards who are not accommodated. The Pleasant Valley Railway does this partially, but can never succeed perfectly until it reaches Pittsburgh. A new proposition, we are informed, is now talked of by the managers of the Manchester line. They are considering the feasibility of running a branch from the main track to Woods' Run, via Beaver avenue and Jackson streets, Irwin avenue or Pacific Lane and Washington avenue. If they procure the necessary legislation, it is probable the plan will be put in operation the coming season. As yet, however, the project is only under discussion.

School House Extension.

The Sixth ward Public School, Allegheny, is one among the most flourishing in either city. The attendance of pupils is already very large and is steadily increasing. During the present school year considerable difficulty has been experienced in accommodating all the scholars, and the necessity for a larger building became apparent. For some time past the Directors have been considering the matter, and at last have concluded to build an addition to the present building during the coming season. The lot on which the building is located is amply large enough to admit of the extension, which will be made of sufficient size to accommodate all the immediate and prospective wants of the school for years. The work of grading the lot has already been commenced, and the erection of the building will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

One of Them.

And here is another case. Matthew Graham made information yesterday before Alderman Bowden, of Allegheny, against James Peterson for false pretense. Graham is a "young man from the country." Last week he sold a load of hay to Peterson, who had him haul it out to Lawrenceville. After the hay was in the stable Peterson, it is alleged, requested Graham to wait until the next day for his money. He waited several next days, and not receiving the amount at last made information for *false pretence* against Peterson. The accused was arrested and a hearing in the case had, when the suit was withdrawn, Peterson paying costs and giving his note for the amount due on the hay.

Register's Business.

The following is a report of the business done in the Register's office during the month of March, 1870, giving the number of letters of administration granted and wills admitted to probate:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.		
DECEDENT.	ADM. NISTRATOR.	BOND.
John Wilkeson	J. T. McKnight	$ 2,000
Lydia A Wilkeson	Anson Heilbin	5,000
Frederick Folger	Charlotta Folger	100
Albert Bretting	Margaret Kurtz	4,000
James H. Ray	Robert Wilson	7,000
William Black	John K. Graham	4,000
Mary E. Thompson	Joseph G. Shaw	14,000
George Haubenmack	Martin Boschert	2,000
Henry Donnelly	Joseph Donnelly	1,000
Andrew Morton	John J. Scott	600
John Hazlett	Joseph Hazlett	100
Francis McGovern	Mary Jane Cowan	1,000
Bridget Wilson	Thomas Wilson	600
Wm. H. McQuaid	Wm. M. McQuaid, John H. McQuaid	30
Nancy Cyphers	James Cyphers	400
Mrs. Mary Thompson	D. P. Williams	2,000
Charles A. Hotchkiss	Asa Hotchkiss	2,000
John Patterson	Nancy Patterson	200
David McKee	J. M. G. McKee, R. McKee	10,000
Conrad Reel	J. G. Reel	2,000
Jane E. Donnell	J. Donnell, W. Evans	1,200
Thomas Cowan	Joseph W. Cowan	1,000
John McMillen	Martha M. Clokey	4,000
Elizabeth Biggs	Harold Pearce, David Lesle	1,000

EXECUTORS.	
Godfreid Knaspe	Joel T. Palatier, Chantel Knaspe, Marcel Palatier
Byron H. Palatier	James McNall
John McNall	B. Palatier, D. D. Brook
John A. Parkhurst	Francis McCarren, Robert Warren, Margaret Dunn
Anna Keenan	Elizabeth Beech
Mitchell Keenan	Elizabeth Beech, S. M. Bonnell
Kelso D. Erlanson	S. M. Bonnell
Nicholas Lang	Mary E. Lang
Jas. N. Kean	Anna F. Kean, Emily R. Kean
Sarah Wrigley	Chas. Buckley
John Toomes	Barbara Thomas
Edward Moore	T. T. Gillespie
John Vogel	Catherine Vogel, John Welsel
Alex. Worth	Catharine Crouenwith
Jacob Brouewaith	John M. Thomas, D. W. Bell
William Porter	John A. Sargeant
Lydia B. Sargeant	

Co-partnership.

Our readers will observe by the advertisement in another column that a change has been made in the old, reliable and staunch house of Higby & Co. Robert M. Cust, Esq., for twenty years Assistant Cashier of the Pittsburgh Bank, has entered into the co-partnership, which will hereafter be known under the style of Higby, Cust & Co. The new firm will occupy, at the old staud, No. 189 Liberty street, to carry on the business of wholesale and retail jobbers and dealers in Queensware, China, Glass and Silver Plated Ware, &c., &c. The house of Higby & Co. dates back to an organization over forty years ago. During these years, by attention to business, warranted merchandise, energy and strict probity in every transaction, they have secured the confidence of the entire community and developed into one of the largest and most popular mercantile establishments in Western Pennsylvania.

The new partner, Mr. Cust, needs no introduction in business circles or to the community. His character for tact, integrity and business qualifications of the highest order is already established. Under the new order of things and with the same principles to guide, the new firm cannot fail to have increased success and prosperity. They will continue to import directly from the manufacturers, an advantage which the purchaser will appreciate. The stock will be kept as heretofore, always full and complete, and the same moderation in prices will govern all sales. We can heartily commend Higby, Cust & Co. to the patronage of all, whether large or small purchasers of anything in the line of Queensware.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The audience at the Opera House was quite large last evening, notwithstanding the dampness of the weather. The amusing comedy of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," was presented. Mr. Davenport in the role of "Sir Giles Overreach." This evening he will play "Hamlet."

MINSTRELS.—The justly celebrated Arch Street Ethiopian Serenaders, who whose success was unprecedented during their last visit to this city, will give another brief though brilliant season of their inimitable entertainments, commencing Wednesday evening, April 6th, at Masonic Hall. Of course all who love fun will go and see them.

PAREPA ROSA.—The sale of season tickets for Parepa Rosa's English Opera at the Opera House yesterday far exceeded the expectation of the manager, a large number of single seats, which take place to-day, will be very large. The troupe is one of the best organizations, and comprises more genuine musical, talent than any other company that has ever been organized in this country, and their coming season, though a brief one promises to be unusually successful.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Thos. F. Hunter, Esq., Recorder of Allegheny county, on Thursday, March 31, 1870.

Dollar Savings Bank to T. W. Briggs and W. B. Negley, March 26, 1870; about 210 acres of coal land in Baldwin township.
John Kuhn et al. to S. Marsh, March 22, 1870; 18 lots on Centre avenue, Shaler's plan.....$12,500
Jas. Ellis to Wm. Ellis, Feb. 16, 1870; lot 72 by 207 ft. on Quarry St., Allegheny.....$700
Jas. McGinnis to Jas. McGinnis, Dec. 19, 1869; 15 acres of land in Baldwin township.....$1,125
John Richey to Margaret H. Boyd, March 25, 1870; lot 20 by 82 ft. on Lindley St., Allegheny.....$1,500
John H. Sawyer to N. F. Sawyer, Aug. 26, 1864; interest in lots on Penn avenue.....$1,000
Frank Schlike & Co. to Frank Schlike & Co., March 25, 1870; 4 lots in 16th ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000
Philip Haas to Mary W. Haas, January 4, 1870; lot 27 by 105 ft. on Main St., Temperanceville
M. G. McGregor to James McGregor, March 28, 1870, 17 acres and 17 perches in north Fayette township.....$250
Geo. O. Negley to J. R. Houpt, July 1, 1869; 104 by 167 ft. on Broad St., 9th ward, Pittsburgh.....$250
Geo. W. Shannon to Joseph S. Gaston, April 1, 1868; 107 acres and 83 perches in Snowden township.....$6,936

The Right Thing—The Right Place.

Mr. Editor:—I was led by your favorable notice of J. F. Beilstine, and by the testimony of a friend who has dealt with him for more than a year, to try for myself the quality of the various kinds of meat for which he is celebrated. My experience is good proof that Beilstine is either at his stand 78 Pittsburgh or 39 Allegheny Market, is, as you have said, a sure place to get good, and only good beef, mutton, or veal, cut and served exactly as ordered. Any lady will soon be convinced. DINNER AT HOME.

TH.

Important to Machinists.—Large auction sale of machinery to-day. There will be sold without reserve at 10 o'clock this morning the entire stock of machinery, tools, patterns, &c., remaining at the machine shop of Joseph Tomlinson, corner of Duquesne Way and Cecil alley. A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

The Spring Stock of Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, at corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, is now large and complete. Monsieur Bonpaine continues to preside at the cutting. tf

Furniture and Carpets.—Large auction sale of furniture and carpets at A. Leggate's auction house, 159 Federal street, Allegheny, to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 9 o'clock.

The Oregon Brewery has long been noted for its excellent brewings, but never did it turn out such excellent cream ale as Pier, Dannais & Co. are now producing.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Ladies' Sorosis Club, of New York, recently changed their discussions from woman's suffrage to Hair preparations and Pimple Banishers. They declare that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right—yes, their duty—to seek it where they could. So they all voted that Magnolia Balm was nature's own. Rough Skin, and Ringmarks, and gave to the complexion a most *distingue* (Sorosian) and marble-like appearance (dangerous to men, no doubt); and that Lyon's Kathairon made the hair grow thick, soft and awful pretty, and moreover prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice they are not smart.

UNDERTAKERS

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
UNDERTAKERS,
No. 92½ PENN STREET
Carriages for Funerals Furnished.
COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. au7

EXECUTOR'S SALE — VALUABLE BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS; GRAIN ELEVATOR AND R.R. STOCKS; E. BAULE & CO.'S REAPER AND MOWER.

THIS EVENING, April 5, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold by order of Executors, on Second Floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, the following valuable Stocks, constituting an unusually attractive list:

30	shares	Pittsburgh Insurance Company.
40	"	Iron City " "
5	"	Mechanics " "
30	"	Allegheny " "
20	"	Second " "
8	"	People's " "
25	"	Third " "
20	"	Pittsburgh " "
5	"	Monongahela " "
5	"	Western " "
6	"	Pennsylvania " "
38	"	Boatmen's " "
5	"	People's " "
10	"	Allegheny " "
50	"	Pittsburgh Grain Elevator.
30	"	Allegheny Valley Railroad
38	"	E. Bail & Co., Reaper and Mower Manufacturing Co., of Canton, O.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

REMOVAL. — FREDERICK SCHROEDER, Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; also Gentlemen and Boys' Clothing on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, has removed from his late stand, No. 92 Fourth avenue, to No. 51 WOOD STREET, corner of Third avenue.

NEWS BY CABLE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 31.—The *Times* estimates that the country's income last year exceeded the expenditures eight millions.

The *News* denies that the Government will send troops to Red River, and says it will await the result of the presence of delegates *en route* to Ottawa.

Mrs. Howard's claim to the Wicklow Peerage has been disallowed.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 31. [illegible] received the Grand Cross [illegible] of Spain, his only decoration.

Pierre Bonaparte intends to visit Brussels.

The first number of a new political journal, *La Cloche*, appeared to-day.

The policies are actively pressing investigations into the alleged conspiracy against the Emperor and State. Nearly all the parties latterly arrested in connection with the affair are gentlemen.

ITALY.

ROME, March 31.—At a meeting of the Council to-day the *Schema Tripla* was promulgated. The Holy See granted three days for discussion. Armenians to submit to its authority. That time has expired, and as the Armenians here shown no signs of yielding, a major excommunication will be produced against them.

It is asserted here that the Ecumenical Council will immediately commence the discussion of the scheme of infallibility. In that event the French Ambassador will not return to Rome.

DENMARK.

HAGUE, March 31.—An animated debate occurred in the Chambers recently on the question of privileges to one of the two rival cables to America. The Ministers were at length instructed to make equal terms.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 31.—The government officially announced its determination to abstain from all interference in the affairs of the Pope and the Ecumenical Council.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, March 31.—The steamer Hibernia, from Portland, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON March 31.—*Evening.*—consols, 93⅛ for money; account, 93⅛. American securities quiet; '62s, 91⅛; '65s, 90⅝; '67s, 89⅜; 10-40s, 87; Eries, 21¾; I. C., 114¼; A. & G. W. 28⅛.

FRANKFORT, March 31.—Bonds firm at 95¾.

PARIS, March 31.—Bourse quiet at 74f 95c.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 10⅝d; Orleans 11⅛@11¼d; sales 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Red Western 9s 3d, red western No 2 8s, winter 8s 9d@8s 10d. Western Flour at 20s. Corn 28s 3d. Oats 2s 5d. Cheese 70s 6d Pork 92s 6d. Beef 104s 6d. Lard quiet at 66s. Bacon 56s. Spirits Petroleum 1s 5d, refined is 8½d. Tallow 43s 9d.

LONDON, March 31.—Tallow flat at 43s Sugar 39s 3d. Linseed oil quiet and steady. Calcutta linseed 59s. Rosin quiet.

ANTWERP, March 31.—Petroleum quiet at 54f.

HAVRE, March 31.—Cotton quiet.

ANTWERP, March 31.—Petroleum closed at 53½.

HAVRE, March 31.—Cotton closed flat.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Senators from Texas have been sworn in.

—Cleveland is to be added the list of ports of entry.

—Dayton, Ohio, will pay $860,000 of income tax for 1869.

—The public debt was reduced five millions during March.

—The revenue collections in the second Ohio district during March amounted to $417,868.53.

—Wilgus Bros.' store, at Ithica, N. Y., was robbed Wednesday night of $5000 worth of silks.

—Lewis Collins, sentenced to be hung at Baltimore to-day, has been reprieved until May 13th.

—The Grand Rapids Railroad will be ready for use between Fort Wayne and Sturgis, Michigan, by June 1st.

—John Monroe's distillery, on Cumberland street, Philadelphia, was burned Wednesday night. Loss $35,000.

—Richard Tickeu, indicted at Philadelphia for the murder of two little boys, has cut his bail and fled, it is supposed to Europe.

—Thomas L. Derry, of Gerrard county, Ky., was recently taken from his home and hung by armed men calling themselves Ku-Klux.

—The Sheriff difficulty in Chicago remains unsettled. The proper officer has absconded, and the Court hesitates to declare a vacancy exists.

—The office of the Treasurer of Perry county, Indiana, at Cannelton, a small town on the Ohio river, was robbed on Tuesday night of $7,000.

—The bark Cricket, with a cargo of five thousand bags of coffee from Rio Janeiro, was wrecked a few days ago off Cape Charles. Crew saved.

—William Linsey, colored, employed in Rollins & Ringle's shoddy factory, at Chicago, was caught in the machinery yesterday and fatally injured.

—The fruit-packing factory of J. B. Glenn & Co., on Canal street, Cleveland, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss on stock and building $38,000.

—A gang of roughs attacked two officers on the steps of the court house, at Chicago, yesterday, and rescued a prisoner, who was, however, recaptured.

—The Ohio Legislature has accepted an invitation from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to visit Washington, and will make the trip after adjournment.

—The remains of Gen. Thomas were forwarded east from San Francisco yesterday, in charge of a military escort The body will not pass through Pittsburgh.

—The Pullman excursion party left Mobile last evening for Atlanta via Corinth, in continuance of a tour through the United States for the arrangement of car routes.

—The sentence of Philip Steinmetz, whose execution for the murder of August Heisch was fixed to take place at Toledo, Ohio, to day, has been commuted to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

—The Republican Committee of nominations authorize the statement that the Fifteenth Amendment proclamation came too late for colored men to comply with the provisions of the registry law at the election next Monday.

—Spaniards in Cuba, in an address on the subject of the transfer of Cuba to any foreign power, protest against the declaration: "The Spaniards who are in Cuba may be conquered, but ceded or sold, never. Cuba shall remain Spanish, or we will abandon her when converted to ashes."

—An issue of $3,000,000 third mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company has been authorized by the stockholders. The bonds will probably be taken by parties in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the proceeds applied to bringing the Marietta and Cincinnati road up to a first class condition.

—Advices from Connecticut show that about eleven hundred colored men have made application for registration, and according to the laws of the State the Boards of Registration can decide on their claims on the morning of the election, so that the announcement of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment on Wednesday will secure the right to vote to at least one-half of the above number of colored men. Both Senators Ferry and Buckingham were expected home yesterday.

Freshets in the West.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GENEVA, ILL., March 31.—The waters of both Green and Rock rivers are causing considerable damage in this vicinity. Miles of land on both sides of these streams are covered with water, and the bed of the Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad is being washed out in a number of places, and their bridge over Green river, it is reported, has already been washed away. The track of the Coal Valley Railroad over the Rock river bottoms is under water for miles. It has not been so high for twenty years. Terrible damage is feared. A large number of hay stacks, fences, &c., were swept away, and there is great danger of the wagon bridge over Rock river being car